THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 40. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Fort Sumter, without doubt, has been knocked into a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins. A despatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Aug. 28th, states that positive information had been received from the fleet off Charleston that Sumter and Wagner had fallen, and were occupied by Union troops, and that the Stars and Stripes were triumphantly waving over both forts. The capture and occupation of Charleston by Union troops in a few days is asserted to be morally certain. The New York Herald has a despatch from Washington, stating that in view of the speedy capture of Charleston, and the occupation of South Carolina by Union forces, the intention of the Government has been indicated to place Major-Gen. Butler in command of that Department as soon as Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren have completed their work.

The above positive intelligence is after all somewhat doubtful. Charleston despatches of the 28th of August, published in the Richmond papers, speak of the bombardment of Sumter and Wagner as still proceeding sluggishly; and the captain of a steamer which arrived at Philadelphia on the 30th, from Port Royal, having stopped off Charleston, reports that Fort Wagner has not been taken yet, and cannot be at present.

Gen. Gilmore sent a communication demanding the evacuation of Fort Sumter and Morris Island by the Confederate troops, threatening that if the demand was not complied with in four hours, fire would be opened on the city of Charleston, from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city. The demand being without signature was returned; yet in the middle of the night, some heavy shells were actually thrown into city. The demand being again sent, properly signed, Gen. Beauregard sent a protest to Gen. Gilmore, indignantly denouncing the irregularity and barbarity of the whole proceeding, as no sufficient notice, according to the usages of civilized warfare, had been given for the removal of women and children and non-combatants. Such a mode of warfare Beauregard confidently declared to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier. He concluded by informing Gilmore that neither Morris Island nor Sumter would be evacuated on the demand which had been made.

The shells thrown into the city were filled with some explosive compound, which has been designated by the newspapers, for want of a better name, "Greek fire." As it happened, no one was injured by these missiles, although some buildings were struck and some loose straw was ignited.

Southern papers say that President Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out 500,000 black troops, who are to receive their freedom and 50 acres of land at the end of the war.—What will the North do, if this be true? They cannot possibly obtain so many coloured soldiers, and the whites at the North prefer, when they can raise the funds, to pay the $300 commutation rather than serve when drafted. Out of the genuine Yankee State of Vermont, the draft has only procured 1,000 men for the U. S. army, all the others drawn having paid to get off.—To check the strong tendency to desertion manifested by substitutes for drafted men who have been sent to join the army of the Potomac, several deserters were executed on the 29th ult.

The Confederates made a daring raid on the Rappahannock last week, capturing two gunboats of the Potomac flotilla, and a revenue cutter. The mouth of the Rappahannock is blockaded, and it is not believed the Confederates will get the boats out of the river. If they do, they might go up the Potomac and do much damage.

Gen. Moseby, who, with his guerrillas, has been harassing the Union forces in the neighbourhood of Washington, capturing government and sutlers' supplies, is said to have died from wounds received in a recent engagement with a strong force of Federal cavalry.

The blockade of Wilmington is still very inefficient. A large sloop of war, of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading squadron on the 17th ult., then hoisted the Confederate flag, and passed into Wilmington—making the fourth war vessel that has run the blockade within six weeks. A recent letter states that two or three steamers a day had run in, for the five previous days. The officers stationed there say that they ought to have thirty, instead of only eight steamers, to maintain the blockade.

The Confederate privateer Florida has turned up on the track of the Liverpool and New York packets. The ship Francis B. Cutting was overhauled on the 6th ult., but having 230 passengers on board, was bonded in the sum of $40,000. The Florida was passed by a vessel from Bermuda, on the 26th ult., with a ship in tow.

Gen. Pemberton, who was in command of the Confederate garrison at Vicksburg, while on his way to attend a military court of inquiry into the causes of the surrender of that place, was shot at Selma, Ala, by a Texan colonel, who accused him of selling Vicksburg to Gen. Grant.

John B. Floyd—U. S. Secretary of War under President Buchanan—who afterwards joined the Confederates, and has since been commonly styled "the thief Floyd," by Northerners, is announced by Southern papers to have died at Abingdon, Va.

The steamer City of Madison, which was being loaded with ammunition at Vicksburg, was blown up by a negro, who was carrying a percussion shell on board, accidentally letting it fall. An explosion instantly followed, the boat took fire, and the fire communicated to the ammunition on board, blowing the steamer to pieces. Out of 160 men on board, only four are known to have escaped.

Very important military movements are going on at New Orleans. It is conjectured that their object is the occupation of Texas, to prevent its being ceded by the Confederates to France, in exchange for the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy and material aid to support it.

THE TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Toronto Leader replies as follows to the statements of the New York press that well-informed persons have ascertained that there is no knowledge whatever in British official circles of a treasonable plot to betray Canada into the hands of the Lincoln government:—

"As was to be expected, the New York papers deny the existence of a treasonable correspondence, the object of which was to invite an invasion of Canada by the Lincoln dynasty, and in which certain persons in this country are implicated. This denial does not in the least shake our faith in the correctness of the main statement, that such a correspondence has passed; and we are quite willing to await till the facts fully develop themselves, in order that it may be seen where the truth lies. When we made our first statement we had not heard any of the names of the conspirators mentioned, but since then rumour has been busy, in this city, in their identification. We forbear, however, to repeat the names freely mentioned upon the street."

A CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER IN THE EAST.—A little while since, certain Americans were gloating over the prospect of the rich harvest which Americans, under Japanese letters of marque, might make out of privateering on British commerce in the Eastern seas. A Confederate privateer has arrived at Foo Chow, in China. American commerce will be the sufferer. "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost."

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—The last mail conveyed to England the particulars of the massacre of Lt. Tragett, Dr. Hope, and six soldiers of the 57th Regt., by a party of the natives of Taranaki, on the 4th of May. This event was followed by more open warlike demonstrations on the part of the natives, and within the last few days intelligence has been received of a short, but bloody conflict between the Queen's troops and the natives, in which the latter were completely defeated, with great loss of life. The natives of Taranaki determined to commence hostilities, and procured all the fire-arms and other weapons of war that they possibly could, and took up a strong position, south of Tataraimaka, on the Katikara stream, where they built three pahs. It is also said that they were reinforced by 200 or 300 armed Waikatoos, the most powerful and warlike tribe in the islands. In the meantime the 57th Regt. was supplemented by 200 soldiers of the 40th, and 50 of the 70th Regts., who were conveyed from Auckland and Otahuhu by H. M. steam sloop Eclipse. On the 4th of June—exactly a month after the murder,—an attack was made on the enemy's position. Everything had been very properly kept secret, and nothing was known of any intended movement until a late hour of the previous night, when the forces, numbering about 450 men, silently marched from town, leaving it in the care of the militia and volunteer forces, under Major Mould, R.E.—The whole force was under command of Lt.-Gen. Cameron, who appears to have handled it with admirable judgment and entire success. The 57th bore the most conspicuous part in storming the native redoubt. About 75 of the natives were killed. Our loss was three killed, and about a dozen wounded.

A DEAD MAN COMES TO LIFE.—We yesterday reported that Mr. Henry Myers, residing on Clouet street, had been killed by lightning. An inquest had been held on his body and life pronounced extinct. Yesterday every preparation had been made for his funeral, his friends had assembled, the body been duly coffined, the relatives had put on mourning, the hearse and the priest arrived, and the coffin was about to be closed up, when the arms of the corpse were observed to move, and very soon, wonderful to relate! the dead man sat bolt upright in his coffin, and after surveying the scene for a few moments, inquired the cause of all the gloomy preparations he saw going on. The joy of his weeping wife and little ones can be imagined when they found the dead had actually returned to life, and the house of mourning was soon turned into a house of rejoicing—the funeral into a feast. The electric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours, so perfectly as to deceive even the Coroner, the man's wife, and all his friends. Although apparently, and we might say, *de facto*, a live man, still the lightning having killed him, the Coroner having pronounced him dead, and the newspapers published the fact, he is *de jure* a dead man. It might become a nice question whether a man has a right to come to life again, after being duly killed, and pronounced properly and legally dead, or not. We submit it to the professionals at the Provost Court bar.—*New Orleans Era, Aug.* 15.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, who is enjoying a short respite from the cares of office, arrived at Quebec, accompanied by Major-Gen. Lindsay, on Monday afternoon. They are to be the guests of Lord Monck during their stay.

A train of cars with 227 barrels of coal oil, two cars loaded with coal and two box cars loaded with bone dust, were destroyed by fire on the Pennsylvania Railroad a few days ago. The vapour from the oil was ignited from a lantern.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 75
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

FROM EUROPE.—There is nothing politically important in the news from Europe this week. The French and English notes to Russia are said to be quite pacific in their tone.—The Confederate privateer Florida has been cruising in the Irish channel recently.—An unexpected decrease in the number of paupers requiting relief in the summer time, in London and Lancashire, is attracting some attention.—A "monster meeting" of Irish Nationalists was convened at "Meagher's Rock," on the Slievenagammon Mountain, in Tipperary, "to renew their vows never to cease until they had achieved the independence of Ireland." Only about 700 were present. Some of the speakers pledged themselves to abstain from encouraging Parliamentary agitation for the redress of the wrongs of Ireland; and others talked about imitating the Poles, and relying on the pike and scythe. The movement is not likely to cause any real excitement or to lead to any trouble.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

The debate on Mr Sicotte's amendment to the Address, respecting the unconstitutional irregularities in the reconstruction of the Cabinet in May last, was brought to a close on Friday night last. The amendment was lost, the vote being 60 yeas to 63 nays.—The Ministry have thus succeeded in carrying the Address. Both Ministerialists and the Opposition profess to be content with the result:—the former because they think that the success of the Government on the point "almost" precludes the possibility of the return to power of Galt, Cartier and John A. Macdonald; the latter, because the narrow majority in favour of the Government prove the strength of the Opposition, and the impossibility of the present Ministry long retaining office.

The Globe, which has done its utmost to produce the present deadlock in effective legislation, is forced to admit that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is probable, as their present majority is far too small to permit of the Government proceeding with the business of the country with the force and celerity which the situation requires. The Premier, however, with a desire to retain power as long as possible, announced on the 1st inst. that it was the intention of the Government to pass the Militia Bill and the supplies, and then to adjourn the House; private bills meanwhile being forwarded as much as possible. He wished the House to indicate an opinion as to the time to which the House should stand adjourned. Mr. Cartier said the Opposition were ready to give earnest attention to a militia bill, and they were also ready to take into consideration the question of supplies, but with regard to adjournment the Government should take the responsibility, and when it made a motion on the subject the Opposition members would be prepared to express their opinions. He also said that the Opposition asked no favours from the Government respecting private bills, for they were as much the Government as gentlemen on the other side, who had a majority of only one.

It was rumoured, last week, in Quebec, that the Governor-General had intimated to the Premier that it was necessary the Ministry should either strengthen itself or resign. Mr. Mowat has tendered his resignation in consequence of the determination of the Government to remain at Quebec, until the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa are completed, instead of returning to Toronto, as he understood was intended when the present term at Quebec expires. Fresh support has been sought in vain, and it is thought in Quebec, says the Leader, "that next week will see the inglorious termination of this helpless Administration."

The Globe has scarcely a word to say about domestic politics at present. It does not even abuse the "Corruptionists" or whine about Lower Canadian domination, but simply holds its peace, and waits for something to turn up. Scarcely any stronger proof could be given of the hopeless condition of the present Administration.

THE CONFIRMATION AT MADOC.

SUNDAY, the 30th of August, 1863, will long be remembered in Madoc, as on that day, a Special Confirmation of candidates for admission into the United Church of England and Ireland was held by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario.

The day was remarkably fine, and advantage was taken of it by members of the Church of England residing at a distance, to be present on so interesting an occasion. Some came five and twenty miles, from the Townships of Marmora and Tudor, and many were present from Elzevir, Huntingdon, and other townships. The services were held in the brick schoolhouse, the most commodious building in the village. In the morning every seat was occupied, while in the afternoon, the crowd was so great, that it was difficult to find standing room for all who desired to be present.

His Lordship left Kingston at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, reaching Belleville at six in the evening. He was there met by a special conveyance which brought him on at once direct to Madoc, a distance of six and-twenty miles where he arrived about eleven o'clock at night, somewhat fatigued from having had no time for refreshment on the road.

In the morning the Bishop, who had passed the night at the residence of the Missionary of the Paris, the Rev. A. Whitmarsh, walked to the school-house in his robes, accompanied by the Rev. J. A. Preston, of Stirling, who acted as his Chaplain *pro tem.* in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Bleasdell, of Trenton, and by the Rev. Mr. Whitmarsh.

The services in the morning were as follows;—The Rev. Mr. Preston read the morning prayers,—the *Venite* and the *Jubilate* being chanted by the congregation—and the Missionary the lessons for the day. After the second lesson, five infant children were baptized by the Bishop, and then the ante-communion service was read by the Rev. A. Whitmarsh.

Then followed the sermon, the Bishop taking for his text, Acts viii., Mth and following verses. He said that his hearers were acquainted with the purpose of his visit to Madoc—to hold a confirmation—and it gave him great pleasure to see so large and respectable an audience present, as it afforded him an opportunity of explaining the nature of the rite that was to be administered in the afternoon, about which some of them might entertain erroneous ideas. He then said that the words of the text contained an account of the first instance of Christian confirmation on record; and that the next was in Ac's xix. 1—6. He proceeded to explain that these facts were recorded in the Inspired Word of God to serve as an example to be imitated by all Christians; and demonstrated that Confirmation was not a mere idle or useless ceremony, as was contended by some, but was clearly referred to by St. Paul in the sixth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews as one of the principles of the doctrine of Christ: an interpretation of the meaning of the phrase "laying on of hands" which was assented to by every learned commentator, of whatever denomination, and which was proved by the fact that the ordination of the clergy, which was said by some prejudiced persons to be what was referred to in the passage, was not and could not be one of the principles of the Christian religion, applicable to all. Confirmation was practised among the Jews, long before the time of the Apostles, boys being taken at the age of thirteen to be examined and instructed in the law, after which they were held to be responsible themselves for their actions; and it was probable that it was for such a purpose that Jesus was taken to Jerusalem when he was found disputing with the doctors in the Temple. Confirmation had been regularly practised from the days of the Apostles until now, and the Confirmation to take place that day was one link in the chain connecting the church in Madoc with those apostolic times. The Bishop then argued that even if there had not been Scripture warrant for the practice of Confirmation, that it was a most useful rite; that it was in fact a public profession of religion, an act that in some form or other is required by all denominations before admission to church membership, and further, as securing, before candidates were prepared for it, a certain amount of religious instruction for the young, so very necessary everywhere, but more especially in Canada, where so many thousands of the young are left to grow up with little or no knowledge of the Bible.—The spurious liberality of many professedly religious persons, who neglect the instruction of the young in religion, because they do not wish to give them a bias, but to leave them free to judge and choose for themselves when they arrived at years of discretion, was severely rebuked; and the excuses which many regular attendants on worship make for not joining in the Lord's supper were examined, and their weakness and fallacy briefly discussed and exposed.

The hymns sung during the morning service were "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire;" and "Saviour, who Thy flock art feeding;" and in the afternoon, for the Confirmation, "Soldiers of Christ, arise;" and for the Communion, "O God, unseen, yet ever near."

In the afternoon, the candidates for confirmation met at the Town-hall, and their names having been called over, they went, accompanied by the Missionary and the Churchwardens, in procession to the school-house, most of the female candidates (some few were in mourning) being neatly clad in white, and wearing white caps upon their heads. The Bishop, supported by the Rev. Mr Preston and the Rev. Mr. Fleming, (who came over to Madoc, after morning service at Roslin), was already in waiting at the School-house. The services commenced with the Litany. Then followed the baptism by the Bishop

of two adults—one a leading resident of the village, all of whose connections, we believe, are members of another denomination; and the other a farmer, long settled in the township, a few miles north of the village.

The candidates then came forward for confirmation, all success vely kneeling before the Bishop while he imposed his hands upon their heads. About sixty were present, among them some more than middle-aged adults, who had been so influenced by the address in the morning as to avail themselves of the opportunity to be confirmed themselves, and at the same time to set an example to their children. Most of the candidates were young and some quite juvenile.

His Lordship then delivered an appropriate address to the Confirmed, who stood up, while the rest of the congregation remained seated. He briefly recapitulated the heads of his discourse in the morning, and then cautioned his hearers not to expect to become full-grown saints all at once, and not to be disappointed if they did not experience a sudden sense of conversion; but having received grace from the Holy Spirit to seek confirmation, he exhorted them, as there was no such thing as standing still in religion, to continue to seek after the means of grace by studying the inspired word, by availing themselves of every opportunity of assembling together for public worship, and especially to avoid bad company.—His remarks were listened to with the deep st attention, not only by those he was specially addressing, but by the whole congregation, who were evidently most favourably impressed, by the fervent, yet clear and simple manner in which the Bishop expressed himself.

The Holy Communion was then administered to the newly confirmed, and to as many if not more of the congregation, the Bishop being assisted by the clergymen present.

A collection was taken up both in the morning and afternoon, towards the purchase of a Communion service, the amount realized being $14.

We understand that his Lordship was so pleased at the number of candidates gathered together in so short a time by the Missionary's nee his settlemen in Madoc, and the interest manifested by the numbers present, that he stated to some whom he recognised as old parishioners at Brockville, he thought he would find it necessary to send a travelling Missionary for the Hastings Road next winter, who will probably be stationed at the Jordan.

In the evening his Lordship left for Stirling, taking with him, we hope, as pleasant an impression of the incidents of his visit to Madoc as he appears to have left upon all those who enjoyed the privilege of listening to him.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP.

One night towards the end of last week, we regret to learn, Mr. Jas. O Hara, Sen., lost twelve out of a flock of sheep, supposed to have been killed by dogs. The next night, Mr. Joseph Valier had seventeen worried in the same way, thirteen of which were found dead in the morning; and Mr. Patrick Gillen also lost a few sheep. A tax on all dogs large enough to kill sheep would perhaps put a check on keeping animals with such destructive tendencies.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

The return match between the Stirling and Madoc Cricket Clubs was played here yesterday. In the first innings, Madoc was 28 at end; but in the second innings, some capital batting on the part of Stirling left the chances of Madoc winning the game rather doubtful at the time we were obliged to go to press.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, being under the necessity of collecting all outstanding accounts, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to him will SAVE COSTS by paying before the 1st of November.—Madoc, Aug. 29, 1863.

W. H. PRINGLE.

MADOC DAILY STAGE.

THE regular MAIL STAGE for MADOC leaves Belleville EVERY AFTERNOON. (Sundays excepted), at 2¼ o'clock. Returning, leaves Madoc every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock.

Good covered Spring Carriages are used, and the comfort and convenience of passengers carefully looked after.

FARE EACH WAY MODERATE.

JOHN CANNIFF, Proprietor.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

THE HARVEST OF 1863.

WE WISH to inform all persons indebted to us by Book Account, Note or Mortgage, that we want our pay. On some we have waited years, on many since 1862.

We will wait no longer than to give a reasonable time to realize from the incoming Harvest, which promises to be so good as to leave no excuse why people should not pay their Debts.

We do not wish to make Costs, BUT MUST HAVE OUR PAY, IN ORDER TO MEET OUR ENGAGEMENTS.

We mean simply what we say—WE MUST BE PAID—and will give no further notice.

WOOD & BREAKELL.

Madoc, 22nd July, 1863.

FOR SALE

THE LARGE FRAME HOUSE on the North-East corner of Lot No. 23 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, with Six Acres of Land attached, Immediately adjoining Kellar Bridge, well adapted and situated either for a Country Store or Tavern or for the establishment of a Tannery, the river Moira forming the Southern boundary of the lot.

For terms, which will be reasonable, apply (if by letter, post-paid,) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

A FINE YOKE OF OXEN,

EIGHT YEARS OLD.

FOR SALE. For particulars inquire at the MERCURY Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned will apply to the Municipal Council of the Township of MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the allowance of road on the West end of Lot No. 13 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, in lieu of the road now travelled across said lot.

JOHN H. WANNAMAKER.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF GLOUCESTER AND HUNTLY, in the County of Carleton,

AND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC, in the County of Hastings.

PURSUANT to Powers of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated 5th day of November, 1861, made between VANGENSSELAR KNAPP, (the mortgagor), of the first part, AMELIA KNAPP, his wife, of the second part, and the ONTARIO BANK, (the Mortgagees), of the third part, there is now offered for sale, by said Mortgagees,

1. LOT No. 5, in the 8th Concession of the Township of GLOUCESTER, in the County of Carleton containing 200 acres, more or less;

2. Also, 50 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16, in the 9th Concession of the Township of HUNTLY, in the County of Carleton, which said 50 acres may be known as follows, i. e., commencing at the front angle of the said Lot, on that side from whence the lots in the said Concession are numbered, and measuring backwards, taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of said Lot in regard to its breadth, to make the said number of acres;

3 Also, the North half of Lot. No. 24, and the whole of Lot No. 25, in the 5th Concession of the Township of MADOC, in the County of Hastings, containing 300 acres, more or less.

In exercise of the said power of sale, these Lands will be sold at private contract, on reasonable terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to buy can ascertain terms, and make arrangements for purchase, by addressing the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said The Ontario Bank at Prescott,

LYON, O'CONNOR & CLARKE.

Prescott, 28th day of July, A.D., 1863

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

JAMES MAITLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recently purchased the premises known as the

Northern Hotel, Bannockburn,

and has made improvements which will enable him to offer the best accommodation at all times to his friends and the travelling public.

A Choice Assortment of Whiskey and other Liquors always on hand.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TUMELTY, T. S. AGAR, } Churchwardens.

Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

To All Whom It May Concern.

TAKE NOTICE that the County Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet, in accordance with a resolution of the County Council at the last session, at the

VILLAGE OF STIRLING,

On TUESDAY, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER,

for the despatch of general business.

By order of the Warden,

THOMAS WILLS, County Clerk.

Belleville, Aug. 12th, 1863.

$1,000,000!!!

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST PLACES TO BUY GOODS AT IS FRANKLIN'S. He has got everything—even some Fine New WALL PAPERS. Indeed, he has got everything, from a Needle to an Anchor. If there is anything that he possibly has not got, he will get it for his customers, by leaving their orders.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1862.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.

MR. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,

MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, September 5 1863.

ASHES	$5 50 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	
OATS	35 to 40 cents.
WHEA	80 to 90 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	$3 50.
PORK	$8½ to $9 ₱ bbl.
BUTTER	6½d ₱ lb.
HAY	$8 00 ₱ ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 3s.9d@4s. 0d. Rye, 2s 9d@3s 0d. Barley 2s 6d@3s 0d. Oats, (new) 1s 6d. Peas, 2s 3d@2s 6d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl. 22 6d. Flour, ₱ 100 lbs. 11s. 3d@12s 6d. Potash, ₱ cwt. 28s 9d. Hay, ₱ ton. 40s@50s. Potatoes, new ₱ bushel, 1s 3d@1s 6d. Beef ₱ cwt., 20s@22s. 6d. Pork, ₱ 100 lbs., 20s 0d@25s 0d. Butter ₱ lb 7½d@ 9d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 4½d@5d. Clover seed, ₱ 60 lb, 15s@20s. Grass seed, ₱ 46 lb, 10s.@12s. 6d.

A LOCK OF HAIR.

Only a lock of hair, tied with a silken string,
Carefully kept for years, like a miser's pile of gold:
Little to prize in the keeping of such a simple thing,
But for a darling head long lost in the days of old.

Only a lock of hair. Ah, well, it were better to have
Even one little tress safe from the Spoiler's hand,
Than, with the light of her love down in the darkling grave,
Lonely to wander around a desolate, weary land.

Only a lock of hair. Yet something to look at, and kiss:
Something to keep in mind what never can be again:
Something to tell of days unshadowed by anguish like this:
Something to bring soft thoughts to a saddened and dreary brain.

LADY COURTHOPE'S TRAP.

(Continued.)

'Or if the stream were swollen, my lady, he had but to ride down to the old stone bridge below father's house,' the girl said quietly.

'The bridge—I heard of no bridge!' exclaimed Lady Courthope.

'Tis by the old priory—a matter of three miles round may be; but Sir Richard knows it well.'

'And Marston had forgotten it,' said her mistress musingly.

'He said nothing of the ford,' Hester answered; 'he only said that he was going to ride after Sir Richard.'

'He has not come back?' Lady Courthope asked abruptly.

'O no, my lady; he told us that if he did not meet Sir Richard, he should stay at the Golden Horn till morning.'

'I gave him no such leave;' and there was surprise and resentment in Lady Courthope's tone. A long silence followed, while the maid moved softly to and fro, assisting her mistress to undress, till, as she brought the taffeta dressing-gown and velvet slippers, Lady Courthope said kindly: 'That will do; I can brush my own hair for this night. Now go, and sleep off your headache.'

The maid lingered a while, but at a second bidding she withdrew, thankful to be released. Lady Courthope followed, to secure the door; then returning, she drew an arm-chair close to the fire, and leaning back in it began to unfasten her shining braids of hair. With her fingers moving dreamily among the golden tresses, as they fell around her lovely face, she sat thinking of many things; she thought of her husband, the husband who seemed yet closer to her heart for that very difference of age which had made many marvel at the marriage; she thought of his tender indulgence towards her faults, of his almost fatherly care, of his sympathy in all her pains and pleasures, and yet of the manly respect and trust with which he treated her—of the perfect confidence which he, the man of forty-five, showed in the wife more than twenty years younger than himself. And then she pictured the coming years, and the time when his hair should be white, and his now upright figure bent, and when she in turn should show her love and gratitude by her unwearied care—when she should forestall his every wish, and make his declining age so happy, that he should never regret his youth; and when too—and her cheek flushed at the thought—young children, bearing in their faces a mingled likeness to them both, might perchance be about them, making the house, so quiet now, ring with laughter from morn to night; and as that picture rose before her, she yearned to lay her head upon her husband's breast, and whisper it to him.

It was so strange to be here, far from him. If she could but leave this lonely, silent room, and mount her horse, and gallop through the darkness to that inn at Chester. That vague dread was coming back to her again. The fire was dying down, the room seemed darker, and a cold chill crept over her frame. The dread grew. The ivory brush upon her knee slid down, and fell with a dull, heavy sound upon the floor; she stooped hastily to reach it, but as she raised her face, all veiled by her long drooping hair, she saw, away by the window in the furthest corner of the room, a bony hand grasping the fringed edge of the damask curtain, and a white eager face peering from behind it, intently watching her. One instant and the curtain fell to again softly, silently, and that face was gone. But she had seen it, and she knew it. Not six hours ago, that same look of hatred and revenge had been turned upon her, and with a sickening heart she recognised the fierce eyes, the lowering brows, and knew at last what that look meant. She did not start or cry. Her pulses throbbed wildly, her very blood was chilled; but she sat on, calmly, quietly. She had trembled at the bare thought of danger to her husband, but now in her own fearful danger she was brave and steadfast. Her icy hands still toyed with her bright hair, her eyes were bent vacantly on the dying embers, and there was no outward sign of the tumult within; and yet she knew and understood all. Marston was there close by her. His night-journey had been but a feint to hide his deadly purpose and to screen himself. He had stolen back in the darkness, and hidden there to wait for her and—murder her. And he might murder her. Here alone in this locked room, how could she escape him? If she fled, if she could even gain the gallery outside, it would avail her little. Long, long before she could pass those deserted rooms, before her voice could summon any one to her aid, he would be upon her, his fingers at her throat. And then there came across her a strange memory of how one summer day she had seen him standing on the garden terrace twisting in his hands a piece of rope—how he had wound it round and round until the strained fibres were stiff and rigid, and how then his iron fingers had been bent for one more effort, and when the last turn was given, the rope was left hanging idly on his arm. A strange thing to recall at such a time as this, stranger still that she should almost shudder at recalling it. What, if rising from her chair, she were to go straight to that window, and drawing back the curtain, confront him there, and in her husband's, in his master's name, appeal to him for pity? Ah, no; that name from her lips would but inflame his jealousy and hate. She raised her eyes, and they rested on something bright and glittering, something which just then almost seemed a friend; for there above the chimney-piece, within reach of her hand, hung her husband's rapier. She might seize it, and, with one wild dash, stab her enemy ere he could free himself from those concealing folds; but her woman's soul shrank from that deed even in this her dire extremity. In that upward glance, another thought had come into her mind—her dressing-room! The door stood open, not ten paces from her. Once locked in there—but, alas! there was neither bolt nor bar, and the key turned on the outside. Her heart almost sank within her. Already she seemed to hear stealthy steps upon the floor, behind, around her, to feel hot breath upon her cheek; and still she sat on quietly. Was there no escape for her? Once again her eyes fell on the open door of the dressing-room.

There are moments in life when every power of the mind is unnaturally strained, and when ideas and plans which at another time might be the work of weary hours, are formed in one short instant. Such a moment came to Lady Courthope now. As she looked at the dressing room door and the key on the outside, a scheme flashed across her, bringing back the life-blood to her cheek, sending fresh hope to her heart. If she could but decoy him into that room—decoy him as she had seen birds and dogs decoyed by some tempting bait. She has a bait. He has come for his revenge, but she knows there is another passion strong in him, and that passion is avarice. Often has she seen his eyes brighten at the touch of gold; often has Sir Richard laughingly said that the one fault of his old and faithful servant was the love of money; and now, if through that love she can beguile him *first* to the dressing-room, she may yet be saved. The part before her was hard and perilous, but she could trust herself to play it. She knew that if her nerve once failed, her doom was sealed, but the brave young heart did not quail. Slowly and deliberately she fastened up her hair, then rising from her seat, threw fresh logs upon the fire, and crossing the room, laid her brush upon the dressing-table. Some books were lying there; she took up one of them, turned the leaves carelessly, then throwing it down, exclaimed in a low tone: 'Too tired to read, and yet not tired enough to sleep; I wish the night were over.' She yawned wearily, waited a moment, as though in doubt, then muttering: 'By the bye, those emeralds,' took a bunch of keys from the table, and went towards a small ebony cabinet inlaid with silver which stood beside the fireplace. Her voice had not faltered. No tone could have betrayed that she had seen that crouching figure, and that her words were spoken for those listening ears, and now she must constrain her limbs to calm, slow movements, to bear out the deception.

She unlocked the cabinet, and from one corner drew out a small satin-wood box—her jewel-box; laying it on the floor beside her, she stooped to arrange two other boxes which she had displaced, and then fastening the cabinet, returned to the dressing-table, and lifted one of the lighted candlesticks. With the box in one hand, the candlestick and keys in the other, she advanced towards the dressing-room door. Just as she reached it, a board behind her creaked sharply and suddenly, and her heart stood still. Was he following her, tempted too soon by the costly prize? Was the moment come? No; all was again still and silent as the grave. She went on, on to the further end of the long narrow dressing-room, leaving the door still set wide. She put the jewel-box and candlestick upon a table; she stood where her every movement might be seen from the dark corner where *he* was hiding, and then unfastening the box, she laid out the various trays, and spread the glittering trinkets all round her. One by one she lifted them, holding them close to the light, moving them to and fro, so that the precious stones might sparkle in the blaze, and then carefully polishing them, put them back. For nearly half an hour she stood trifling now with one, now with another, her fingers busied in rubbing and arranging, her ear strained for any sound, her heart leaping as the flickering candle threw sudden shadows on the walls; and still there was no movement in the dim chamber beyond. She must return there now, for she could stand no longer; her knees would scarcely support her; her strength seemed ebbing, and that forced composure was too terrible to last. For one half instant she paused to gather breath, then, with a weary sigh, she laid aside the bracelet she was holding, and raising her candle, moved towards the bedroom. On the threshold, she stopped, retreated a step or two, and seemed to hesitate. If she had seen how at that instant the hand behind the curtain was tightening its grasp upon the knife it held, and the crouching form was making ready for a spring—if she had seen this, even her courage might have failed, but she did not see it, and she played out the play. Murmuring in a low steady tone: 'No matter for to-night,' she came on into her chamber, leaving the jewels scattered about the table, and the door standing open. And now the trap was set, and she might rest and watch.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

Jones complained of a bad smell about the Post office, and asked Brown what it could be?—Brown didn't know, but suggested that it might be caused by the "dead letters."

Some young men who were traveling among the White Mountains recently stopped at a farm house and called for milk. After drinking several basins full, the woman of the house brought them an enormous bowl full, remarking, 'One would think, gentlemen, you had never been weaned!'

Petroleum is now shipped to Liverpool in bulk. It is pumped into, and out of, iron tanks.

A French writer calls dyspepsia the remorse of a guilty stomach.

Forage in Hungary is said to be so scarce that cattle are turned loose, bearing a label to the effect that whoever feeds may keep them.

A wag, upon visiting a medical museum, was shown some dwarfs, and other specimens of mortality, all preserved in alcohol. 'Well,' said he, 'I never thought the dead could be in such spirits.'

Richard Rumbold, one of Cromwell's officers, is said to have made the well known remark, often attributed to Patrick Henry, "that he never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden."

The first Glassworks in California recently commenced operations at San Francisco. About thirty men and boys are at present engaged in the works—bottles being the chief articles of manufacture. All the materials required, excepting soda ash, are obtained in the State.

A magazine has been started at Auckland, New Zealand. It is called the *Southern Monthly Magazine*. Six numbers have been published.

Commerce seems to be flourishing on the great lakes. The number of vessels, including steamers, engaged in navigation of those waters, is stated at 1761.

It is said that musquitoes may be paralyzed by the fumes of a small quantity of brown sugar, burned upon live coals, in a closed room.

On the 3rd of July, no fewer than 78 foreign vessels entered the Mersey—the largest number, we are told, ever known to be reported in one day. The 78 were, of course, independent of coasting vessels, &c.

A late Lancashire paper says that an American aloe is about blooming at Claughton Hall, a few miles beyond Preston, and is attracting many visitors. The tree is about twenty feet high, and the leaves of great length. The present owner has had it in his possession for sixty years. We need scarcely remind our readers that the aloe blooms only once in a century.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Affairs at Charleston appear to have come to a standstill for the present. The Confederate, and not the United States flag still floats over Sumter, which Beauregard is said to be determined to hold to the bitter end. The great 300-pounder rifled Parrott gun, which was to do such fearful execution, burst after a few discharges. It is stated that with other guns he has, which will throw hollow shot weighing 80 pounds over five miles, Gen. Gilmore is still able to bombard the city, whenever he chooses to attempt it. He has replied to Gen. Beauregard's letter, complaining of the want of due notice, and says that it is a well-established principle, that the commander of a place attacked, but not invested, having its avenues of escape open and practicable, has no right to a notice of an intention of bombardment other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his enemy. Gilmore, however announced his intention, in consequence of Beauregard's assurance that the city was still full of women and children, not to renew the bombardment until 11 P.M. of the 22nd ult. The want of later news from Charleston leaves the North as the N. Y. Times says, in a quandary, which, while tantalizing, "is not a little entertaining"! Some pretend that it not desirable to effect the capture of the city until after cool weather sets in.

In absence of definite news from Rosecrans, since his army crossed the Tennessee River and invested Chattanooga, is looked upon as the lull before the storm. A heavy force had been sent to cut the Georgia Railroad at Dalton Junction, which would destroy Bragg's southern communication, and leave him none except the road through East Tennessee, which it is supposed Gen. Burnside has succeeded in severing.

There has been another Confederate invasion of Kentucky on a small scale, but particulars of its character and extent have not yet been received.

An expedition of 20,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, under command of Major General Steele, is advancing on Little Rock, Arkansas. Kirby Smith and Price are said to be in that neighbourhood with 30,000 Confederates, erecting fortifications about thirteen miles from Little Rock. The U. S. forces under Gen. Blunt are also reported to be marching on Arkadelphia.

As the only means of restoring peace to Kansas, and preventing the repetition of such atrocious outrages as that lately committed by Quantrell in the sack of Lawrence and the murder of the sleeping inhabitants, Gen. Ewing has ordered that the border counties of Missouri shall be depopulated and laid waste. The character of the country is such that so long as the guerrillas can obtain supplies, they can maintain their hold.—In the pursuit of Quantrell's band, over a hundred of them have already been shot or hung.—The Missourians are convinced that independence, the most important town in these border counties, will be plundered and reduced to ashes by the force that will enter Missouri under command of Gen. Jim Lane. The feud between the North and South broke out first in acts of violence in this quarter, and continues as bitter as ever.

There is a rumour from the West Indies that the U. S. armed steamer Vanderbilt was sunk, while in chase of the Confederate privateer Georgia, by a shot from the latter. Out of a crew of upwards of 300, only thirty, according to the report, were saved. As the Vanderbilt was at Rio Janeiro on the 16th of July, the report is pronounced at the North to be a humbug.

There have been unfounded rumours of Gen. Lee having again attacked and defeated Gen. Meade in Virginia. Lee is said to be in Richmond at present, and his army to be much scattered for the purpose of subsistence. The "most intelligent officers" of the U. S. Army of the Potomac are of the opinion that Gen. Lee is waiting for the result of the operations of Gilmore, Rosecrans and Burnside, and that should they be successful, he will propose terms of surrender, and endeavour to bring the war to a close.

Meantime, the U. S. Government is under the necessity of borrowing $50,000,000 from the banks of New York and the other principal cities; gold has suddenly and rapidly advanced at least 12 per cent.; and with the want of favourable news from Charleston, the stock market has been more excited than for months past. These things may perhaps induce the North to look about for the means of bringing the war to a close.

The United States, France and Mexico.

The international relations of the United States and France over the affairs of Mexico, in consequence of the tender of the crown to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, are beginning to engross European attention. The raising of the Mexican flag by the American consul at Frankfort, which is reported by a paper published in that city, may be only an attempt on his part to gain a little notoriety and will prove a small affair, so long as he does not attempt to act officially as a Mexican consul. Should he do so, although it is announced that he raised the flag in pursuance of an arrangement by which, in case of the overthrow of republican authority in Mexico, President Lincoln would allow Mexico to be represented in foreign countries by agents of the American Government, he will cause much trouble to Mr. Seward, who is believed to be earnestly endeavouring to avoid any collision with France.

The Emperor Napoleon appears to be determined not to allow any armed interference on the part of the United States in Mexico, or at least not to permit them to take him by surprise there, as it is said he is about to occupy Matamoras, on the Rio Grande the boundary between Mexico and Texas. From that point he can at once assist the Confederate States, if as is suspected, he intends to recognize their independence, and the United States should in consequence declare war against France; or in the event of Texas being wrested from the South by the North, he is ready to nip in the bud any filibustering expeditions that may be got up to encourage the Mexicans to drive the French away. The mouth of the Rio is already blockaded by American cruisers, so that without being at war, possible enemies are already face to face, apparently watching each other.

The latest news from Europe states that the Archduke Maximilian will decline the Mexican throne. The King of the Belgians recommends him to insist on certain conditions before accepting the crown, which are equivalent to a refusal; and the Imperial family at Vienna stand resolved that if the Archduke accepts the Mexican throne he must renounce all his political rights as a scion of the House of Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News believed that the American protest in regard to Mexico would be presented to the French Government in the course of the week. In that case, the position of the two Governments will soon be definitely known. The United States has either to abandon its favourite Monroe doctrine, of permitting no European interference with any part of the American continent—or the French Emperor must give up his schemes in Mexico. If neither will give way, a war may be looked for, which will tax the naval resources of the North as severely as the civil war has used up its fighting military strength.

A CHANCE.—Mr. Train is out against England, which is a popular dodge in these times, though it would be prudent in Jonathan to keep on terms with Johnny, for he has work to do at home that is equal to his means. If foreign nations will keep their hands from us, we should keep our tongues quiet concerning them. We are doing well now, and should not increase the number of our enemies. So notable, too, are human affairs, that England and America may yet become friends, and that at no distant day, and from motives of interest.—*Boston Traveller, Aug. 29.*

Commenting on the above, the N. Y. Albion remarks: "No journal in the country has been more malignant, of late, than this one in its abuse of England. It has also, in common with the majority of its contemporaries, been especially severe upon our Government, for basing its policy upon interest."

ARSON AND LOSS OF LIFE AT TORONTO.—On Saturday afternoon last, a fearful tragedy occurred in Cobourne street, Toronto. A man named McGlyn, who had previously borne a good character, was discharged for theft by his employers, Messrs. Harty & Son, dealers in wool, skins and hides; and another man named Elliott, was appointed in his place. Elliott, with his family, consisting of wife, sister and two children, resided over the shop, in the fourth story. McGlyn quarrelled with Elliott, charging him with having been the cause of his discharge. From words they got to blows, when they were separated. McGlyn was afterwards seen in the afternoon to enter the basement, in which was a quantity of straw, and to be in the act apparently of striking a light. The man who saw him do this, instantly ran to the spot, when McGlyn ran away. The straw was found to be on fire, and the flames speedily communicated to the staircase, cutting off the escape of the inmates. The women rushed to the window and jumped out. Falling about 40 feet, Mrs. Elliott was so severely injured that she died the next day. The sister, although badly hurt, may possibly recover. Elliott tried to rescue his children, but was beaten back by the flames, and they were burnt to death.—An inquest was held on their bodies, and McGlyn, on the Coroner's warrant, was committed to stand his trial for "murder and arson" at the next assizes.

SUICIDE IN PICTON.—A woman named Mary Rees, who had resided for a number of years in Picton, committed suicide on the 28th ult., because the income she had received from her friends in the old country was stopped. Her body was found in the Bay, with a stone attached to the neck, which partially kept her body under water, showing how determined she was in committing the rash act. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict of "temporary insanity."

It is recorded of the late Duke of Wellington that on being asked what he considered the most essential thing for a soldier, the answer was: "A good pair of boots." And on being asked what was the next essential thing, he said: "Another good pair of boots." Nothing daunted, the questioner asked what was the next most essential thing, to which the Duke replied: "A good pair of boots to his horse also."

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AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

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WAR WITH JAPAN.—The Japanese, after considerable delay and duplicity, finally paid the indemnity demanded by England; and so there was a prospect of the difficulty being peaceably settled. But the Mikado afterwards issued orders to expel all foreigners, and close the Japanese ports; and by way of San Francisco, intelligence has been received from Japan to the 24th of July, from which it appears that hostilities have already commenced. The English ship Medusa was attacked on her passage to Kanagawa, by some forts and vessels that had previously fired on the American ship Pembroke. The Medusa had four men killed and six injured. The U. S. steamer Wyoming had punished the aggression on the Pembroke by blowing up the Japanese steamer Saucefield, and leaving the steamer Ianeck in a sinking condition, besides nearly silencing all the neighbouring forts. The Wyoming lost four men killed and six wounded. The British steamer Tancredi subsequently bombarded the Japanese batteries and forts for three hours, when 153 British troops were landed who destroyed the forts and batteries, spiked the guns, and blew up the powder magazine. They also burned the neighbouring town, which is situated on Semonoski straits, where the Japanese commenced aggressions. The casualties of the British in the last attack were three killed.

The war likely to ensue will probably prove to be a serious one, the population, wealth and resources of Japan being very great. The whole brunt of it, however, will not fall on Great Britain, as the other maritime powers whose treaty rights are intringed will most likely join their forces to punish the Japanese breath of faith.

THE MADOC MERCURY,
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Government, whose majority was reduced to so low a point that it appeared almost impossible for them to retain office much longer, have for the moment improved their chances by a very shrewd device. Justice Bruneau, of the Superior Court, lately resigned on account of ill-health and infirmity, and Mr. Sicotte, whose hostility to the present administration was made evident by his proposed amendment to the Address, has been appointed in his place, and has accepted the office! He thus retires from Parliament and political life, and the Ministry secure, not only the removal of a talented opponent from Parliament, but the chance of acquiring the support of other members, who might have been influenced against them by him whilst he remained a member of the House, but may now be induced to take a different view of affairs from a variety of causes. The advantage thus gained may prove only temporary, for while there will be a great disinclination to attach improper motives to the new Judge in accepting office, the feeling throughout the country is likely to be general in favour of the following motion, of which Mr. Cockburn has given notice:—

"That the House feel it their duty at once to express their deep regret that His Excellency should have been advised to make a judicial appointment, by which a vacancy has recently been created in the representation of the county of St. Hyacinthe, under circumstances calculated to prejudice, if not to destroy, the independence of this House, and to corrupt at its source our system of Parliamentary Government."

There are rumours that Judge Bruneau was forced to send in his resignation, on purpose to make a vacancy for M. Sicotte, and Mr. Rose said the appointment of M. Sicotte, in the circumstances under which it was made, had surprised and pained him, and he believed had shocked the moral sense of the country. A motion for the production of the correspondence relative to the resignation of Judge Bruneau was made by Mr. Dufresne, and carried, Mr. Cockburn dropping his motion till the House is in possession of the facts.

The journals which support the Government have been rejoicing over its accession of strength from this smart move, the propriety of which is at best questionable. Yet the Government have since virtually sustained another defeat, Mr. Brown's motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the condition of the Ottawa buildings, for which the Premier said the Government would vote, having been rejected by a vote of 56 to 52.

Friday week is spoken of as the day of adjournment.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald brought in a bill for regulating the Militia, on the 4th instant. He said that the defence of the Province must depend mainly on an efficient organization of the militia, and that whatever volunteers might be raised could only be reckoned as auxiliary to that force. The bill of last session had not answered all that was expected, and he had introduced several modifications. He felt that it was time to bestir ourselves for defence. That was demanded of us both by our own condition, and by those who had hitherto taken the chief share in defending the Province. The object to be attained was to enable the Commander-in-chief to call out a large body of militia at short notice, and to provide a sufficient number of well-instructed officers to command those men. By the bill now introduced the old system would be restored in part, the present officers would continue in command under certain conditions. The former distinction of first class service men, unmarried men and widowers without children, would be restored. Each county would form a regimental division, and provision would be made for securing a more correct enrollment, for apportioning the number to be drawn from each township, and for balloting for the number required to serve for three years. Where the old officers were competent they would be retained, or allowed a certain time to acquire competency, if not they would be removed. The present officers would have the preference to fit themselves for command. To educate these officers it was purposed to establish a school of instruction in each division of the Province, and, to defray the expenses of officers attending to receive instruction. He would ask for an annual appropriation of $100,000 for that purpose, and for the support of the schools generally. The Commander-in-Chief would have the power to call out the service militia for six days' drill in each year, at such times as would be most convenient. Another bill would be introduced to provide for the organization of the Volunteers as a distinct force.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald introduced his Volunteer bill on Tuesday, and made a lengthy explanation. He stated the inability of regulating the militia service to be the reason for separating the volunteers and militia, and making them two branches of one service, and dealing with them in separate bills. He alluded to the rock found with the Government because not more than 25,000 volunteers had been accepted, and said the reason was because the Government had not the means to clothe and equip more. He was free to confess that the volunteer force had failed in some respects to give general satisfaction to the country. He spoke of the difficulty of enforcing discipline among the volunteers, and said that it could not be said that they fulfilled all that had been anticipated of them. He went on to say the Government desired to accept 10,000 in addition to the number of volunteers already enrolled, making 35,000 altogether. They intended to ask the House for the power to clothe, arm, and equip this additional number on the same terms as the 25,000 who had been equipped. This would involve a considerable expense, amounting, at least, to $200,000 for clothing and accoutrements, or at a rate of £5 per head. The bill proposed to add to the exemptions of volunteers, that they be relieved of the duty of serving as jurors. A provision of the former bill was inserted, enabling the Government to erect drill sheds for battalion drill in the principal cities at a cost not exceeding $20,000, and also to provide rifle butts for target practice. There were further the same provisions as in the last bill for inflicting fines for the violations of regulations, and neglect of duty by the volunteers. He dwelt on the necessity of such provisions as this, and said that all experience taught that it was impossible to enforce discipline unless stringent rules were adopted, compelling attendance at drill. If this were not enforced by fines, it would be impossible to raise the force to any degree of efficiency. He again spoke of the failure of the volunteer system in so far as it failed to realize all that was expected of it as a means of defending the country, concluding by saying that upon the militia we must depend for defence.

The bill was read a first time, and an understanding entered into that it and the militia bill should come up for the second reading at the same time.

About the only step in the right direction in the above bill is the proposed school of instruction for militia officers. But is difficult to see how, even with that improvement, the sedentary militia can be expected to be made in any appreciable degree efficient with only six days' drill in the course of the year. The proposal to fine the Volunteers for non-attendance at drill, when they receive no pay, will only tend to make the Volunteer force unpopular.

THE ESTIMATES.—The Retrenchment Ministry will manage to expend this year the sum of $15,119,20d. This is the largest sum ever asked by any Ministry for a year's expenditure; a fact which proves conclusively that, when it comes to the test, the retrenchment of the Administration is a delusion and a snare.

Mr. Holton's method of finance possesses a beautiful simplicity. He takes up an old copy of the Estimates, drawn up by his predecessor, and with the exception of a few items, bodily adopts the whole.

If there has been a reduction of expenditure anywhere, there have been equivalent additions in other places; and the aggregate result is that the retrenchment Ministry has managed to spend more money upon the year's service, than any of its predecessors. We cannot think that this will be satisfactory to the honest advocates of retrenchment.—*Leader.*

THE WAR.

The Confederates have been obliged to evacuate batteries Wagner and Gregg, and in consequence Morris Island. The U. S. forces hold Cumming's Point, in full view of the city. Beauregard, in reply to a demand from Admiral Dahlgren for the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter, said that he can have it when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming. A reinforcement of 20,000 men has arrived at Charles-

...on for its defence, so the struggle there may still be protracted much longer.

According to Northern reports, the Confederate cause in Tennessee is utterly hopeless. Burnside has occupied Knoxville.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

The following is the score of the match between the Stirling and Madoc Cricket Clubs last week. It will be seen our anticipation that Madoc would after all lose the game, proved to be correct. With more practice and better fielding they may expect better luck another time.

STIRLING.		First Innings.	Second Innings.
Green, b Breakell		0	b Maybee 11
Carroll, b Breakell		7	b Maybee 2
Hawley, b Maybee		4	b Maybee 22
Bullick, b Maybee		0	run out 12
Johnson, b Maybee		10	not out 29
Macfarlane, c and b		2	b Breakell, c Norton 5
Boulter, E. b Breakell		3	b Breakell 9
Boulter, Dr., b G. c A Maybee		4	b Thompson 26
Carr, b Breakell, c G Maybee		9	b Breakell 0
Downing, b Maybee		11	b Maybee 1
Connelly, not out		16	stumped out 1
Byes 3, no balls 1, wide 1		5	Byes 6, no balls 7 13
		66	131

MADOC		First Innings.	Second Innings.
G. Maybee, run out		19	b Mitchell, c Carr 30
A Vannorman, b Mitchell, c Frk		0	b Mitchell 6
Breakell, b Mitchell		8	leg before wicket 2
Elmer, run w, b Chard		1	b Mitchell 8
Hopper, b Mitchell		6	b Mitchell 1 13
Thompson, b Mitchell		16	b Bennison 5
Norton, b Mitchell, c Boulter		9	b Mitchell, c Hawley 1
Armstrong, b Mitchell		0	b Mitchell, c Hawley 0
A Maybee, b Mitchell		10	b Mitchell, c Hawley 0
Moon, Albert, not out		4	c Boulter 0
Young, b Mitchell		0	not out 0
Byes 6, no ball 1		10	Byes 3, no ball 1 4
		89	72

Majority for Stirling, 36.

ACCIDENT.

A son of Mr. Andrew Snider was riding on a horse a short distance from this village, on Saturday last, the animal took fright, threw him off, and stepped on the elbow of his right arm. One of the corks of the horse's shoe penetrated the joint, dislocating both bones of the arm laterally, inflicting a fearful wound, almost severing the arm at the joint. We learn from Dr. W. Elmer, who is attending the young lad, that he is progressing favourably and may be expected to recover.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., Mrs. Samuel Rolands, residing in the 10th concession of Huntingdon, met with a severe accident. It appears that in the absence of her husband, who was attending Court in Belleville as juryman, she went out to the field for the purpose of assisting her son (a lad of about ten years old) draw in a load of wheat. While doing so, she slipped off the wagon with part of the load, falling at the same time on the fork, one of the prongs of which pierced her left arm, and penetrated her chest through the left breast: the other entered her back, over the shoulder-blade, passing upwards into her neck. Dr. W. Elmer was in attendance soon after. We understand that although he considers the wound a dangerous one, there is a probability of recovery, under careful treatment.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To All Whom It May Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the County Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet, in accordance with a resolution of the County Council at the last session, at the

VILLAGE OF STIRLING,

On TUESDAY, THE 15th SEPTEMBER,

for the despatch of general business.

By order of the Warden,

THOMAS WILLIS, COUNTY CLERK.

Belleville, Aug. 13th, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, being under the necessity of collecting all outstanding accounts, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him, that SAVE COSTS, by paying before the first November.—Madoc, Aug. 20, 1863.

W. H. PRINGLE.

MADOC DAILY STAGE.

THE regular MAIL STAGE for MADOC leaves Belleville EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted), at 2 o'clock. Returning, leaves Madoc every morning (Sundays except.d) at 7 o'clock.

Good covered Spring Carriages are used, and the comfort and convenience of passengers carefully looked after.

FARE EACH WAY MODERATE.

JOHN CANNIFF, Proprietor.

THE HARVEST OF 1863.

WE WISH to inform all persons indebted to us by Book Account, Note or Mortgage, that we want our pay. On some we have waited years, on many since 1862.

We will wait no longer than to give a reasonable time to realize from the incoming Harvest, which promises to be so good as to leave no excuse why people should not pay their Debts.

We do not wish to make Costs, BUT MUST HAVE OUR PAY, IN ORDER TO MEET OUR ENGAGEMENTS.

We mean simply what we say—WE MUST BE PAID—and will give no further notice.

WOOD & BREAKELL.

Madoc, 22nd July, 1863.

FOR SALE

THE LARGE FRAME HOUSE on the North-East corner of Lot No. 23 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, with Six Acres of Land attached, immediately adjoining Keller's Bridge, well adapted and situated either for a Country Store or Tavern or for the establishment of a Tannery; the river Moira forming the Southern boundary of the lot.

For terms, which will be reasonable, apply (if by letter, post-paid,) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

A FINE YOKE OF OXEN,

EIGHT YEARS OLD.

FOR SALE. For particulars inquire at the MERCURY Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned will apply to the Municipal Council of the Township of MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the allowance of road on the West end of Lot No. 13 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, in lieu of the road now travelled across said lot.

JOHN H. WANNAMAKER.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF GLOUCESTER AND HUNTLY, in the County of Carleton,

AND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC, in the County of Hastings.

PURSUANT to Powers of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated 5th day of November, 1861, made between VANRENSSELAR KNAPP, (the Mortgagor), of the first part, AMELIA KNAPP, his wife, of the second part, and the ONTARIO BANK, (the Mortgagees), of the third part, there is now offered for sale, by said Mortgagees,

1. LOT No. 5, in the 8th Concession of the Township of GLOUCESTER, in the County of Carleton, containing 200 acres, more or less;

2. Also, 50 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16, in the 6th Concession of the Township of HUNTLY, in the County of Carleton, which said 50 acres may be known as follows, i. e., commencing at the front angle of the said Lot, on that side from whence the lots in the said Concession are numbered, and measuring backwards, taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of said Lot in regard to its breadth, to make the said number of acres;

3. Also, the North half of Lot, No. 24, and the whole of Lot No. 25, in the 5th Concession of the Township of MADOC, in the County of Hastings, containing 300 acres, more or less.

In exercise of the said power of sale, these Lands will be sold at private contract, on reasonable terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to buy can ascertain terms, and make arrangements for purchase, by addressing the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said The Ontario Bank at Prescott.

LYON, O'CONNOR & CLARKE.

Prescott, 25th day of July, A.D., 1863.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

JAMES MAITLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recently purchased the premises known as the

Northern Hotel, Bannockburn,

and has made improvements which will enable him to offer the best accommodation at all times to his friends and the travelling public.

A Choice Assortment of Whiskey and other Liquors always on hand.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Madoc, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TUMELTY, } Churchwardens.
T. S. APAR, }

Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

$1,000,000!!!

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST PLACES TO BUY GOODS AT IS STILL AT HAND. He has yet everything—even some Fine New WALL PAPERS. Made to order has got everything, from a Needle to an Anchor. If there is anything that he possibly has not got, he will get it for his customers, by leaving their orders.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1862.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Thorn. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A Thoroughly Competent Miller in Charge.

MR. GRHAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.

MR. GRHAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c

Office, Town Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,

MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, September 12, 1863.

ASHES	$3 50 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	70 cents.
OATS	25 to 30 cents.
WHEAT	70 to 75 cents.
RYE	40 to cents.
PEAS	40 to 45 cents.
HIDES	$3 50,
PORK	4½ to 5c ₱ lbs.
BUTTER	14½ ₱ lb.
HAY	$6 00 ₱ ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 64 cts. to 65. Rye, 55 to 56 cts. Barley, 55 to 65 cts. Oats (new) 1s 6d. Peas, 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Potatoes, 2s 6d. Flour, ₱ 100 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25. Oatmeal, ₱ 100 lbs, $3 00 to $3 25. Hay, ₱ ton, $6 00 to $7 00. Straw, ₱ ton, $3 00 to $4 00. Beef, ₱ cwt, 3½c to 4c. Pork, ₱ 100 lbs, $5 00 to $6 00. Butter, ₱ lb, 7½ to 9d. Eggs, ₱ doz, 4½ to 5d. Clover seed, $6 00 ₱ bush. Timothy seed, ₱ 60 lbs, $3 00 to $3 50. Flax seed, ₱ 56 lbs, 10s 9d to 11s 6d.

SONNET.

But for the cloud were neither showing nor bow,
The loveliness that earth and sky display:
'Tis when the storm descends and tempests blow,
The traveller seeks the refuge on his way.
The first fair moment of the tempest day
Had never been, but for the gloom of night:
The spring's sweet time of hope and blossoms gay,
Cause half its sweetness to the winter's blight.
So pain is oft but issue and extreme delight
Of the first dawn of joy, when grief departs,
And through the clouds of sorrow glances bright
A beam of heavenly love upon our hearts.
So through the closed lips, and falling tears,
Serenely bright the world of day appears.

LADY COURTHOPE'S TRAP.

(Concluded.)

Hastily extinguishing the lights, she drew aside the bed curtains, and lay down. There was a strange repose after that long and fearful self restraint in lying motionless in the fitful firelight, her nothing limbs stretched out, her weary head resting on the pillow—a strange repose, even though he was so near her. The minutes passed away, the deep tones of the clock struck out twelve, and still all was quiet, save for the click of the embers on the hearth, and the distant baying of the dog in the courtyard. With closed eyes, drawing deep breath, as though asleep, she lay listening. It seemed as if she had lain there many hours, when at last there was a faint stir in that corner. He was coming out now. She dared not look or move, but she heard—she heard the dull fall of the curtain, the stealthy, cautious footsteps coming direct. Was he going to the dressing-room? No—He was coming to help her—He was coming to her bed! The steps came on, nearer, nearer; something brushed against the bedclothes, then stopped close behind her. Her eyes were closed; her breath still came softly through her parted lips, but within that statue-like form there was a human soul praying in mortal anguish for pardon for herself and comfort for her widowed husband. A pause—then another slight movement. He was bending over her; his hand was pressing the pillow, when something cold and sharp was lightly laid across her throat. The last pang had come, and she had no power now to move or cry. One moment more, and she would be at peace. But the moment passed: and she still lived. Another moment, and that cold pressure was gone. His breath was no longer on her face, yet he was still there; she felt him stirring; she knew that he was watching her. Long he watched, then, muttering low: 'My hand shakes; I'll wait a while,' he turned away. She heard him, turn, she heard his footsteps slowly receding from the bed, but the sound brought no relief; she was past that; she had felt the death-pangs, and she almost longed that the knife had done its work, and brought her release from this long torture; but the end had not come yet. He was going to the dressing room. Once, twice he stopped; as though listening, then he went on again, and now he was moving something on the dressing-table. There was a faint rattle, a dead pause, then again that stealthy tread. She trove to open her eyes, but they seemed sealed, and it needed a convulsive effort to unclose them. She *did* unclose them and she saw him.

The room was very dark now, but by the faint glimmer of the fire, she could just discern the doorway, and the figure standing within it. The trap had taken—the jewels had lured him. He turned his head, and her lids fell instantly, though she lay hidden in the deep shadow of the heavy bedstead. When she looked again, he was standing where she had stood an hour ago. There was light in the dressing-room, for he held a blazing match, and a candle burned upon the table by his side. She could see him plainly now, his tall square form his long arms. But not his face, for his back was turned towards her. Casting away the burned match, he bent over the table, and softly swept the jewels towards him. This was her time. It would be but the work of two minutes for him to gather all together and return to her. She knew that in those two minutes lay her only chance, the chance for which she had so longed. But she seemed spell-bound. That frightful moment when the steel had touched her neck had paralysed her powers, and an unspeakable horror was upon her. She struggled with that horror; she thought of her husband, of all to whom her life was precious, and with one inward prayer for strength, for courage, slipped noiselessly on to the floor. He had not heard her; he was still bent; his fingers were still busy. Barefooted, her eyes fixed upon his figure, she stole on, softly groping her way towards the door, past the end of the bed, by the dressing-table; she was close upon it now, her hand was stretched out to grasp it—there were but two more steps to take, when her foot struck with a dull sound against some unnoticed stool, and she stumbled. She recovered herself instantly, but faint as the noise was, his ear had caught it, and he turned and saw her. For one moment they stood face to face gazing upon each other, then they both made for the door. She was the nearer of the two, and she was there first: she had hold of it; she pushed it to, but ere she could turn the key, his fingers were upon the other handle. It was a struggle for life and death, as a struggle between a strong man and a desperate woman. It could not last long. Inch by inch the door was yielding to his pressure, when gathering all her strength for one last effort, with a power beyond her own, she forced it home. It closed; the key rattled round in the lock, and with a wild hoarse scream she fell back upon the floor. She was still conscious; she heard him beating on the strong oak panels in his wain fury; she heard his passionate imprecations; and after a while other sounds, too, reached her ear—hurrying feet in the gallery, many voices outside her door. That piercing cry had aroused every sleeper in the house, and they were all gathered there now, en reating admittance; she rose, she tottered across the room, and let them in; and as they came around her again, horror-stricken at her wild eyes, her blanched lips, she panted out her tale, ever pointing to that inner door; then laying her head on Hester's shoulder, and moaning out: 'O husband, save me!' swooned away.

It was still early on the morning of the self-same day, when Sir Richard, followed by a groom, galloped up the beech-avenue. The white autumn mist hung like a shroud over the park, the golden leaves fell in showers around him, but he noted them not, as with spur and whip he urged on his flagging steed. His ruddy face was pale as death—his eyes were set in dread anxiety, or he knew all. They had sent to summon him, and since he left Chester he had not once drawn rein. He was here now—at his own door, and throwing himself off his steed, he flung the reins to his servant, and [illegible] steps. No wife was there to welcome him; all was still and quiet. Without—the dawn was struggling through the mist; [illegible] Within—the dark old hall, the servants [illegible] ing for him, and low sounds of weeping. [illegible] from one to another, then his parched tongue slowly formed the words: 'Where is she?' They led him to the room where she was lying; but when he knelt beside her, and pressed his quivering lips upon her fevered brow, she only greeted him with wild laugh and gazing at him vacantly, began again her horrible rambling talk of emeralds and keys, lonely rooms and glittering knives. For a while he lingered, looking down upon her haggard face, softly stroking her tangled hair then unable to endure it longer hurried away. They wanted him elsewhere, for Marston was still in the house, and had asked to see him. But Sir Richard shook his head; he dared not trust himself just now near that man; let them carry him away far from his sight. There was nothing fresh to hear for Marston had already told all—how his first dislike had deepened into deadly hatred, and how, finding that Sir Richard would be absent, he had resolved to wreak his hatred, enrich himself, and flee; how, feigning that night journey, and leaving his horse some three miles off, he had returned unseen to the house. He had thought to do the deed, and then escaping with what treasure he might find, be far upon his way to London before the morning broke. His horse was fleet; the servants thought him at Chester, and long before suspicion could have turned upon him, he would have been safe. Doggedly and calmly he spoke of all this, and now bade them bring Sir Richard there to hear what his neglect and harshness had brought about. They carried him bound hand and foot to Chester, where, three months later, dogged and calm as ever, he was sentenced to a life-long exile. Many days went by, and still Sir Richard, ever watching by his wife, met only those vacant eyes, heard only that weary, ceaseless muttering. At length she knew him—at length, when weeks had come and gone, she came from her sick-chamber, and leaning on his arm, crept down to the dressing-room. She had last left that room a bright-haired bride, radiant with health and beauty; she entered it again grey-haired and feeble, trembling at every sound, clinging to her husband's arm for protection and support. And when years had passed away, and the roses had returned to her cheeks, the sparkle to her eyes—and when the fair children she had dreamed of, clustering round her knee, looked up into her face, and marvelled at those silvery locks, then she would hush them with fond words and tender kisses, but never spoke to them about that night—never again trod that gallery, never again entered that room.

VARIETIES.

A malicious wag says that 'if a lawyer is in danger of starving in a small town or village, he invites another, and both thrive.'

A newspaper, in noticing the presentation of a silver cup to a contemporary, says: 'He needs no cup, he one drink from any vessel that contains liquor, whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bunghole of a barrel.'

Miss Lovely says that males are of no account from the time that ladies stop kissing them as infants till they kiss them again as lovers.

'Pa, what is meant by raw recruits?' 'It means soldiers who have not stood fire, child.'

There is a good reason why a little man should not marry a bouncing widow. He might be called a widow's mite.'

It is estimated that the peach crop in Michigan will this season amount to 250,000 baskets.

The Empress Eugenie has appeared on promenade with a long walking-stick, and now canes with the ladies are all the rage.' The length of the stick is adjusted to the height of the lady, as they are recommended to come up to the height of the shoulder.

The single man who does not save money on six dollars a week will not be set to on sixty; and he who does not lay up something in the first year of independent exertion, will be pretty apt to wear a poor man's hair into his grave.

During the late journey of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Scotland, the 57 miles from Berwick were made without stoppage in an hour and 17 minutes.

The Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette says 'there is a field of tobacco in Hatfield meadows for which—that is, for the tobacco on it—the owner has been offered forty thousand dollars by a New York speculator.'

A Scottish paper says that 'a remarkable calm has prevailed of late on the Atlantic. Vessels arriving at Greenock report the sea to have been as smooth as a mill pond for days, without a breath of wind and scarcely any perceptible swell, and one ship was becalmed for fourteen days about one hundred and fifty miles off the Irish coast, a remarkable occurrence in a quarter of the globe notorious for the opposite extreme of weather.'

The head master of Harrow School has ordered that the side trousers pockets of his pupils shall be dispensed with, his reason for the prohibition being that the boys continually had their hands in those pockets, and thereby contracted a lounging and stooping habit.

An immense wine cask has lately been made at Dover, England. It has cost £200. Eight couple can dance upon its top. It rivals the great wine cask in Heidelburg Castle.

Cochineal, which formerly commanded an enormous price, has been, to a great extent, superseded by aniline. This aniline, says the Scientific American, is now worth eighty dollars a pound.

The government hospitals in Philadelphia contain 8,504 patients.

The Buffalo Express says that nineteen substitutes from that city escaped while on their way to Elmira. They put out the lights in the car and jumped from the train. It is said that five were killed.

Money comes in, not men, for the U. S. In Oswego the collector of Internal Revenue had several days since received $84,000 under the conscription act.

'Any news frae America, John?' 'Na, there's nae news frae America, nor no likely to be, Davie.' 'What do you mean by that?' 'Weel, John, the only great news frae America would be the truth, and that wad be news, but we're no the least likely to get it.'

The relief barque Mary Edson, sent to Ireland by Mr. A. T. Stewart, with provisions for the starving poor, returned to New York a few days since, bringing 189 passengers, free of expense to them.

The iron-clad steam-ram which was lately taken to Jurriedry from the Thames to the Baltic, by order of the Russian Government, for which she was built, became unmanageable, while being towed down the river, and ran into the old sailing frigate Warspite, lent to the Marine Society. Considerable damage was sustained by the Warspite, the principal part of the injury being under water.—This ram has begun to butt too soon. It is now stated that her departure was hurried forward simply to get her to Cronstadt previous to the rough weather setting in.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 42. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Pursuant to the call of the Warden, the members of the County Council met at the Town Hall in the Village of Stirling, on Tuesday last, the 15th instant, —the Warden in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the WARDEN addressed the Council as follows :—

GENTLEMEN :—This meeting has been called for the dispatch of general business, but there are a number of matters to which I wish specially to direct your attention.

Before bringing them under your notice I will briefly allude to a matter that occurred at the adjournment of the last meeting of this Council in Belleville, and to the calling of the present meeting at the Village of Stirling. I do so for the reason that some members of the Council were under the impression that the adjournment not having been made to a particular time, but left subject to a call from me, that I had the power and would call you together at the Shire Hall in Belleville.

If I had the power to do so (which I think I have not), the exercise of it in the face of a resolution of the County Council to the contrary, would, in my opinion, be most arbitrary, and altogether contrary to the spirit of municipal institutions.

I trust that the perambulating system is not to continue, and if the question of meeting elsewhere than in the Shire Hall is raised, that it will be discussed with a view to its final settlement, and in a spirit suited to the importance of the question at issue.

One of the matters to which I wish particularly to direct your attention is a question that I consider by far the most important that will occupy your attention during the present session. I allude to the relations that bexist etween Township and Village municipalities and the County.

Serious embarrassments have arisen in consequence of minor municipalities neglecting to pay over to the County the amounts apportioned to be levied and collected by the County Council. The Treasurer informs me that this neglect has been more or less felt for a number of years, but during no year has it been so seriously felt as the present. Early last spring the Council directed the Treasurer and myself to borrow from the Bank of Montreal $10,000 on the credit of the taxes due from some of the municipalities, payable in three months. This was done, but with the express understanding with the Bank that it should be paid at maturity. The defaulting municipalities agreed to pay in their balances by that time without fail. These balances more than doubled the amount loaned. The time slipped by—the note at the Bank matured—but the defaulting municipalities had not paid in enough by a considerable sum to meet it. Some had paid in full—some in part—and others not at all. This placed the Treasurer and myself in a most embarrassing position, as besides this, the Council will remember, we had to carry over a large sum from last year. The Treasurer has managed by various shifts, such as getting acceptances from the defaulting municipalities, renewals, and other ways, to carry the matter along, but it leaves us almost without a credit at the Bank to meet extraordinary expenses or unexpected demands. Whether the municipalities in default remain so from inability, neglect, or wilfully, the effect upon the credit of the County is most injurious. There is still three or four thousand dollars unarranged.

I am well aware that the County Council by resolution directed me to take summary steps to collect from all municipalities in arrears; but I have hesitated to do so from a wish not to add costs, and by so doing punish ratepayers who might be innocent parties; and also for the reason that the County Solicitor had grave doubts as to the best course to pursue. But in the meantime I have taken every other course that I thought might be effectual.

I think a remedy might be applied as follows :—Let the County officers look to the Township Treasurers and Collectors, and not to the Reeves. The Collectors and Treasurers are County officers for that part of the assessment levied for County purposes; and the County could insist upon the collections being promptly enforced and paid over to the Sub-Treasurer, to be held for County purposes alone, and not incorporated with Township moneys and used for Township purposes.

I would, however, recommend the Council to appoint a Committee of three to look into this matter, consult the County Solicitor, and report at the next meeting of the Council the best course, in their opinion, to pursue.

Owing to these defalcations, the Treasurer was unable to pay orders for expenditures on the roads; and as I did not feel warranted in giving orders for moneys when I knew they could not be paid, took the only course left, and that was to stop the work for the time. The contractors have, however, come to an understanding not to exact payment as fast as the work progresses, but to consult the convenience of the Treasurer. On these conditions I directed the work to go on; but the Council can easily understand how unpleasant the matter is to all concerned, even as it now stands. As before stated, this is an important matter, and should occupy the earnest and immediate attention of the Council.

With reference to the expenditures,—they have been kept strictly within the sum named by the Council. In fact, the Superintendent of Roads and myself have so arranged the repairs to be made on roads, that if strictly carried out,—and I have no doubt they will be,—the sum will be much under that voted by the Council. I may just add here that the County Surveyor has rendered me most valuable assistance in connection with this matter, always keeping me fully informed of everything within his knowledge affecting the expenditure of moneys, and carefully noting every opportunity to practise economy.

The County Treasurer has succeeded in exchanging $17,000 worth of debentures with the McGill estate, at par, thereby making a saving to the County of at least $500. The balance of the consolidated debentures to be sold this year are in the market, and will be disposed of as soon as possible.

In accordance with your instructions, I have placed the Debenture of the Town of Belleville—past due for some time—in the hands of our Solicitor. He has notified them, and the Treasurer of the town assures me that the matter will be arranged at an early date.

I inquired into the grounds of the application of the Reeve of Tudor for an expenditure of $100 on the old Hastings Road between Jordan and Beaver Creek. Finding it very necessary that the repairs should be made, I directed the Reeve to lay out the money; and I can certify to this Council that money has been well and judiciously laid out.

Roblin's Bridge has been repaired, or rather almost rebuilt by the Surveyor. It was highly necessary, as public travel was much interfered with by allowing the bridge to remain in the state it had so long.

N. S. Appleby, Esq., states in reply to a communication from me with reference to balance claimed by him at the last session of the Council, that he was directed by the Council when Warden to have certain repairs made on roads and bridges in Tyendinaga, and to pay the parties from proceeds of sale of Toll houses. The repairs were made and paid for by him. The balance claimed is the difference between the cost and proceeds of sale of Toll houses. I would recommend the Council to pay the claim.

I have also communicated with Drs. Ridley and Lister with reference to their claims for examinations of lunatics for several years past. Not being pressed for money before and neglect in making out their accounts appears to be the only excuse they have. I would advise the Council to pay their claims, but to adhere strictly hereafter to the resolution of Council at last session—that all claims must be presented for payment within three months after the work is performed.

Since the last session of the Council, the Superintendent of Roads and Bridges, by my directions, has had the steps leading to the Court House repaired. It was highly necessary and was more cheaply repaired than later in the season. He has also, in accordance with my instructions, put a new pier under O'Brien's Bridge. It had to be done during low water and was necessary from the fact that one of the old piers was settling. The cost of steps and pier will be submitted by the Surveyor.

Acting under your instructions, I have memorialized the Government with reference to the investment of the sinking fund paid on account of Loan from "Municipal Loan Fund" and also with reference to the changes required by the "Prison Inspector" in the gaol. The replies will be laid before you. From a conversation I had with some of the members of the Government relative to this matter, I do not think they will press any "changes" at present contrary to the wishes of the Council.

The applications of the Reeves of Trenton and Stirling, for "Free Fairs" to be held in their respective villages, have been forwarded by me to the "Minister of Agriculture." The purport of his reply, directing the proper course to pursue, has been placed in their hands.

Several gentlemen connected with South and North Hastings Agricultural Societies have called my attention to the desirability of having the "Provincial Fair" of 1864 held in this County; and I have also received a circular from the Town Clerk, with a copy of a resolution of the Town Council of Belleville—"Resolving to concur in any action taken by the "County Council to secure the holding of the Fair of "1864 in or near the Town of Belleville; also anthorising the Mayor to guarantee $4,000 on the part of "the Town to secure the erection of suitable buildings." I think the object a most desirable one, and would most earnestly urge it upon the attention of the County Council, hoping that no local jealousies will be allowed to interfere to prevent a hearty cooperation of Town and County.

Since your last meeting, valuable minerals have been discovered in the Townships of Lake and Tudor. Parties have already commenced developing them, and there seems to be no doubt that they will be found in sufficient quantities to warrant considerable expenditure. It is a matter of considerable importance to the County, and a reasonable expenditure by the Council on the roads leading to the localities where the minerals are found—to assist in their development—would, in my opinion, be a wise and prudent action on their part. It would have a tendency to secure to this County any advantages that might result from a large expenditure of capital.

The By-Law passed at the last meeting of Council, rescinding a former By-Law authorising the payment of Grand Jurors, has created much feeling among the people, particularly in those sections some distance removed from the Court House. I cannot help expressing my opinion that it is an act of injustice, though no doubt not so intended. The Juror is compelled to attend; and from the manner in which they are at present selected, are often unable to bear the expense. I am satisfied that a large majority of the ratepayers would endorse their being paid.

I have much pleasure in congratulating you on the brightening prospects of the County in an abundant Harvest, the probable developments of valuable mines of minerals and in the earnest determination on the part of the Council to keep the expenditures within the income.

My remarks have become somewhat lengthened by a desire to bring these several matters, that I considered of moment, under your notice.

I thank you for your attention.

We have not space left, owing to the lengthy remarks of the Warden, for a report of the proceedings of the Council, but merely for the following synopsis of what took place :—

A vote of $4,000, as a guarantee for the erection of a suitable building for the next Provincial Fair, if held in this County in 1864, was passed; and the Warden was directed to attend the forthcoming Fair at Kingston, in order to secure the holding of the next Fair in this County, if possible.

A By-Law was introduced and passed, to pay Grand Jurors; and also a resolution directing the Jurors of last meeting of the Quarter Sessions to be paid.

A small grant was made on the road leading to the mines in Lake.

A Committee, consisting of the Warden, Reeve Frizzel and Graham, was appointed to [illegible] the relations that exist between the [illegible] ities and the County, and to report at the next meeting of the Council.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

WAR NEWS.

Since the evacuation of Forts Wagner and Gregg, the Confederates have suffered again by the explosion of a powder magazine in Fort Moultrie. They were successful, however, in repulsing a Federal boat expedition designed for the capture of Fort Sumter, and not only took upwards of a hundred prisoners, but actually gained possession of the original flag of the fort, which Major Anderson was compelled to lower, and which Admiral Dahlgren hoped to replace.

The cessation of the bombardment of the city is now said to have been owing to the fact that the incendiary shells originally used were fitted with percussion fuses, which failed to explode. The President has given positive orders for the renewal of the bombardment, and it is expected by the sanguine Northerners that if Charleston has not already surrendered, it has been reduced to a heap of ashes by the fresh supply of incendiary shells which have been forwarded, fitted with time fuses. As for the Southerners, they profess to be confident that the troubles of the Yankees will only begin when they have passed the forts and attempt to take possession of the city.

The Army of the Potomac has commenced its advance, and the main Confederate army in Virginia is reported to be falling back. It is positively asserted that Longstreet's corps has been sent South to re-inforce Charleston and Gen. Bragg, and that the corps of Ewell and Hill have taken up the line of march for Richmond.

In Tennessee, the Confederates are still retreating rapidly before Rosecrans, and Gen. Bragg is supposed to be making his way to Rome, in Georgia. Altogether, the succession of disasters the Southerners have lately met with, will put their determination never to submit to the severest test.

At the North, some anxiety is felt about the critical condition of their relations with England and France. Positive assurances are contained in the latest despatches from the American Minister in Paris, that the Southern Confederacy will not be recognized, nor French colonies planted in any part of the Western continent, nor any permanent conquest retained in Mexico. Consequently, the only difficulty on hand is about the building of "rebel pirate" vessels in England, and repairing them in French ports. The rebel ram question is being discussed with animation in the British press,—the Times showing signs of abandoning its advocacy of the Southern cause.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Militia Bill having passed its second reading with but very little opposition, the organs in favour of the present Administration are pretending to believe that the Government is growing stronger, and the Opposition weaker every day. Even if many of the provisions of the proposed Militia Bill are not approved of, the necessity for making preparations for the public defence will be sufficient to prevent the Opposition from endeavouring to embarrass the Government on that question. It will be time enough for the supporters of the Government to boast of its strength when the House has assented to the Finance Minister's proposal to pass that part of the Budget which provides the supplies at once, while it defers the more important consideration of the inevitably increased taxation necessary to carry on the retrenchment government, for some months to come. But before that point is disposed of, the fate of the Cabinet may be sealed. Mr. Cockburn has renewed his motion censuring the Government for the appointment of M. Sicotte to a seat on the Bench; and some of the Opposition feel tolerably confident that they will have a majority of two against the Government, for its "masterly stroke of policy" in removing a formidable Parliamentary opponent by such means. The ability of the Government to retain office after the adjournment of the House is probably settled by this time.

IN DEBT ALL ROUND.

The speech delivered by the Warden at the late meeting of the County Council at Stirling, which will be found in full on the first page, is mainly devoted to a consideration of the very unpleasant fact that many of the minor municipalities in the county are deeply in debt, greatly to the embarrassment of the Treasurer, and to the injury of the credit of the County. Unfortunately this is a by no means unusual state of affairs. Not only is the Province itself burdened with a large debt (incurred, however, to a great extent for works of public utility and of a remunerative character), but several of the larger and more ambitious cities have undertaken a greater load of debt than they know how to carry; and coming nearer home, we find that not only are some of the minor municipalities defaulters, but that even the rapidly progressing town of Belleville has allowed its debenture to remain unpaid, for some time after it was past due, and has to be stirred up to the point of settlement by a notification from the County Solicitor. It certainly appears strange that this should be the case in a place where, this season, nearly $200,000 has been expended in new buildings. Coming down to private individuals, a glance at the newspapers will show that many of the merchants are embarrassed by the prevalent unwillingness or inability of the people in general to pay their debts. Considering the glowing terms in which the resources and rapid progress of the Province were set forth in various prize essays a few years since, the contrast afforded by the present apparent universal pecuniary embarrasment is most astonishing. Even now the Finance Minister avows his faith in the ability of the Province to pay a larger debt than it owes; and he asserts that it is not the extent of the Provincial debt that has affected our credit, but the fact that we do not manfully meet our liabilities. We suspect it will be found that it is also an actual indisposition rather than inability in all the other cases; but if not, the singular dearth of pecuniary means in a country whose natural resources are so great, and whose people are generally industrious, is a matter requiring investigation and explanation general and continued prosperity is to hoped for in future.

ACCIDENT TO M. P. HAYES, ESQ.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Hayes, the Cr Lands agent, met with a painful accident on Mon afternoon last, while returning to Madoc from an cial visit to the Hastings Road. While crossing small bridge over the river Moira, near Kell Bridge, a plank suddenly gave way, and his hors forefeet breaking through, Mr. Hayes was thro violently to the ground, and sustained severe injur about the left knee, which has since confined him the house. We hope that a few days' rest will suffi for his complete recovery, and that he will suffer n permanent ill effects from the fall.

THE GREAT GOOSE QUESTION IN THE ALLEN SETTLEMENT.

Some time in June last, Mr. Wm. Blair, residing in the Allen Settlement, lost a nice little flock of nine young goslings. After the lapse of a few days, nine goslings found their way on to his premises, and the number being identical and their general appearance similar to those he had missed, he very naturally concluded that they were his own, and penned them up. At the same time, it very singularly happened that Mr. Henry Elliott, a neighbour, also lost nine goslings, and he laid claim to those which had just come into possession of Mr. Blair. The latter, however, retained them for six weeks, during which time the great goose question became the all absorbing topic in the Settlement. Finally, after pretty well setting nearly all the neighbourhood by the ears, as the merits of the rightful ownership became generally discussed, the case was submitted to arbitration. A number of witnesses were examined, and when the arbitrators came to give their decision, Mr. B. Vancleeck was in favour of awarding the geese to Mr. Elliott—Mr. Thomas Allen, on the contrary, decided that they were the property of Mr. Blair—while Mr. A. F. Wood found it impossible, in the face of the very conflicting, but most positive evidence of witnesses of unimpeachable integrity, to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion at all. Considering, however, the fact that the goslings had been allowed to remain for six weeks in Mr. Blair's possession, he was of opinion that they should be considered his. And so the matter was settled.—It is a pity that Mr. Elliott was induced to swerve from his first determination to give up all claim to what he believed to be rightfully his, rather than enter into a dispute with a neighbour about the goslings; for the peace of the Settlement has been for the time quite upset, and costs for witnesses incurred to the extent possibly of $40, over an affair in which the original value involved did not amount to a twentieth part of that sum.

THE FANCY FAIR AND CONCERT.

The Fancy Fair, Tea and Concert, in aid of the contemplated Church of England and Parsonage, will be held in the large room over Mr. E. D. O'Flynn's new building. As the assistance of the leading professional and amateur singers of the County has been kindly promised for the Concert, it will probably be the most attractive ever given in Madoc, and as it will be about full moon at the time fixed upon—the 1st of October,—a capital opportunity will be afforded to those who live at a distance, and enjoy good music, to attend it and get home comfortably afterwards. Besides the Concert, there will be other attractions offered, which will be duly announced hereafter.

TOO BAD!

The farmers of Madoc and the surrounding district were served a very shabby trick on Friday, the 11th inst. Early in the month, placards, partly printed and partly written, were distributed in the village and neighbourhood, announcing that "Snelling and Bean" wanted 500 horses, and would be in Madoc on the 11th. Consequently on that day the village presented an unusually busy appearance, arrivals constantly taking place, from all quarters, of farmers with horses to dispose of, in numbers sufficient to speedily fill up the yards of the various inns. But although the horses were there, the purchasers were not, neither did they condescend to send any explanation of their absence. Their conduct was inex-

avoidable, as, even if they had no need to come to Madoc (it is supposed they had procured stock enough elsewhere,) they might easily have prevented so many farmers wasting their time, dancing attendance upon them all the day in vain.

A CONCERT BY THE JUVENILES.

Some of the Juveniles of Madoc, inspired by the success of the Amateurs' concert, determined to get up another on their "own hook." Accordingly for some days little boys were seen carrying about banjoes and guitars almost as big as themselves, as they proceeded to their place of rehearsal. On Saturday evening last, the public performance was given at the School-house, which was duly decorated with boughs and a flag. The entertainment was evidently enjoyed by the performers themselves, as well as by their audience, mostly composed of their schoolfellows, who enthusiastically applauded every song, whether pathetic, comic or sentimental. The object of the concert was to procure a bell for the School-house, but from the low price of admission, the receipts will not be sufficient to procure a particularly big one.

THE WEATHER.—The frosty nights of last week have been succeeded by some remarkably warm days. Those who depend for their supply of water upon wells are beginning to lament the long continued drought, and in some cases at least are put to considerable inconvenience to get a due supply for household consumption. The grist mills in the village are idle, as the creek is almost dried up, and the millers and their customers have been anxiously looking for the rain which has been so long coming, but came in at last with a sharp thunderstorm on Thursday night.

DINNER TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

On the evening of the 15th inst., the people of the Village of Stirling gave a dinner to the members of the Council, who for the first time were in session at that enterprising village.

Dr. Boulter filled the chair. The Vice-Chairman were Messrs. Carre and Gilbert. To the right of the Chairman was seated the Warden, and at his left, the Reeve of Tyendinaga. At the same table was seated the Mayor of Belleville.

After the excellent supper, which was composed of every delicacy the season afforded, had been discussed, the Chairman gave the standard toasts of "The Queen," "Prince and Princess of Wales," "Governor-General," and the "Army and Navy," interlarded by some very appropriate remarks.

Mr. Brown, the Mayor of Belleville, and Mr. Bowell, editor of the Intelligencer, responded to the toast of the Army and Navy.

Mr. Carre, one of the Vice-Chairmen, gave the "Warden and County Council of the County of Hastings," which was responded to by the Warden and several members of the Council. "The Press" was responded to by Mr. Bowell.

A number of volunteer toasts were then given, of which none were more enthusiastically received than the health of the Chairman, proposed by the Warden in a few brief remarks.

The courtesy extended to the Council by the people of Stirling, the pains taken to fit up the Town-Hall for their accommodation, and the general feeling of good will as expressed in every way by the Reeve and other residents, entitles them to the highest consideration and warmest thanks. No wonder the Council adjourned to meet there again.

BIRTH.

BURLEY.—In Madoc, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. G. S. Burley, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Cooper Street, Madoc,

Immediately Opposite the Post Office.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, is erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

☞ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

THE HARVEST OF 1863.

WE WISH to inform all persons indebted to us by Book Account, Note or Mortgage, that we want our pay. On some we have waited years, on many since 1862.

We will wait no longer than to give a reasonable time to realize from the incoming Harvest, which promises to be so good as to leave no excuse why people should not pay their Debts.

We do not wish to make Costs, BUT MUST HAVE OUR PAY, IN ORDER TO MEET OUR ENGAGEMENTS.

We mean simply what we say—WE MUST BE PAID—and will give no further notice.

WOOD & BREAKELL.

Madoc, 22nd July, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, being under the necessity of collecting all outstanding accounts, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to him will SAVE COSTS by paying up before the 1st of November.—Madoc, Aug. 29, 1863.

W. H. PRINGLE.

FOR SALE

THE LARGE FRAME HOUSE on the North-East corner of Lot No. 23 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, with Six Acres of Land attached, immediately adjoining Kellar's Bridge, well adapted and situated either for a Country Store or Tavern, or for the establishment of a Tannery, the river Moira forming the Southern boundary of the lot.

For terms, which will be reasonable, apply (if by letter, post-paid,) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

A FINE YOKE OF OXEN,

EIGHT YEARS OLD,

FOR SALE. For particulars inquire at the MERCURY Office.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF GLOUCESTER AND HUNTLY, in the County of Carleton,

AND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC, in the County of Hastings.

PURSUANT to Powers of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated 5th day of November, 1861, made Between VANRENSSELAR KNAPP, (the Mortgagor), of the first part, AMELIA KNAPP, his wife, of the second part, and the ONTARIO BANK, (the Mortgagees), of the third part, there is now offered for sale, by said Mortgagees,

1. LOT No. 5, in the 8th Concession of the Township of GLOUCESTER, in the County of Carleton, containing 200 acres, more or less;

2. Also, 50 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16, in the 9th Concession of the Township of HUNTLY, in the County of Carleton, which said 50 acres may be known as follows, i. e., commencing at the front angle of the said Lot, on that side from whence the lots in the said Concession are numbered, and measuring backwards, taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of said Lot in regard to its breadth, to make the said number of acres;

3. Also, the North half of Lot, No. 24, and the whole of Lot No. 25, in the 5th Concession of the Township of MADOC, in the County of Hastings, containing 300 acres, more or less.

In exercise of the said power of sale, these Lands will be sold at private contract, on reasonable terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to buy can ascertain terms, and make arrangements for purchase, by addressing the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said The Ontario Bank at Prescott.

LYON, O'CONNOR & CLARKE.

Prescott, 28th day of July, A.D., 1863.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

JAMES MAITLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recently purchased the premises known as the

Northern Hotel, Bannockburn,

and has made improvements which will enable him to offer the best accommodation at all times to his friends and the travelling public.

A Choice Assortment of Whiskey and other Liquors always on hand.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TUMELTY, } Churchwardens.
T. S. AGAR, }

Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

MADOC DAILY STAGE.

THE regular MAIL STAGE for MADOC leaves Belleville EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted), at 2½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Madoc every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock.

Good covered Spring Carriages are used, and the comfort and convenience of passengers carefully looked after.

FARE EACH WAY MODERATE.

JOHN CANNIFF, PROPRIETOR.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

$1,000,000 !!!

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST PLACES TO BUY GOODS AT IS FRANKLIN'S. He has got everything—even some Fine New WALL-PAPERS. Indeed, he has got everything, from a Needle to an Anchor. If there is anything that he possibly has not got, he will get it for his customers, by leaving their orders.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1862.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Court of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc

MR. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, September 19, 1863.

ASHES	$5 50 ₩ cwt.
BARLEY	70 cents.
OATS	25 to 30 cents.
WHEAT	70 to 75 cents.
RYE	40 to cents.
PEAS	40 to 45 cents.
HIDES	$3 50.
PORK	$5½ to $6 ₩ bbl.
BUTTER	6½d ₩ lb.
HAY	$8 00 ₩ ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 3s 9d 3s 9d. Rye, 2s 6d 2s 9d. Barley 4s 6d 4s 9d. Oats, (new) 1s 6d. Peas, 2s 3d 2s 6d. Flour, (Retail) ₩ bbl, 22 s 6d. Flour, ₩ 100 lbs, 11s. 3d 11s 6d. Potash, ₩ cwt, 26s 6d. Hay, ₩ ton, 4ls 45s. Potatoes, new ₩ bushel, 1s 3d 2s 0d. Beef, ₩ cwt., 25s 27s. 6d. ₩ 100 lbs., 20s 0d 25s 0d. Butter, ₩ lb, 7½d 8d. ₩ doz., 4½d 5d. Clover seed, ₩ 60 lb, 15s 20s. Timothy seed, ₩ 45 lb, 10s. 12s. 6d.

[illegible]

There is a legend old as earth,
But beautiful and true,
Which tells us how the flowers had birth,
And wherefore came the dew.

When Eve, through fatuate mere deceit,
Tasted of the forbidden tree,
And tempted her "good man" to eat,
The Lord came angrily.

And straight way turned from Eden's bowers
Those first-born sinners forth,
Away from all its smiling flowers—
Upon the barren earth.

But pitying—ere to Heaven he passed—
His angelic brothers there—
O'er all the earth their footprints cast,
And hill, and vale, and glen,

Sparkled with flowers—Earth's starry spheres—
And here they fled from view,
They strew'd the flowers with pitying tears,
Which since has passed for dew.

And thus, though paradise was lost
By first of human kind,
Their children know, though sorely cross'd,
God's love is left behind.

"POLITENESS PAYS."

Among the acquaintances of my youth there was one Peter Cox; and I am sorry to say that, from what little stock of patience he may have possessed, he invested none of it in Politeness. At all events, he did not do it when he entered business. Peter was a builder by trade, and one of the most thorough and faithful workmen in the country. If he undertook a contract, he was sure to perform his part punctually and properly. Still he was not always employed, for many who might otherwise have hired him, were repulsed by his uncouth manner of treating them, and sought assistance elsewhere.

'Peter,' said his wife to him, one evening, 'do you know that you have lost a good job just by offending Mr. Graham?'

Peter looked up from his paper, and asked her what she meant.

'I mean,' she replied, 'that Mr. Graham has hired Leavitt to build his new house.'

'Well—what of it?' said Peter, rather crustily.

'Why, I am very sure that he meant to have hired you to do the job; and that he would have done so had you not offended him.'

'How did he offend him?'

'By not listening to him when he wished to describe to you his plan for the building.'

'His plan was a foolish one.'

'Well, suppose it was: if you had felt it to be your business to tell him so, you might have done it in a polite way.'

'Bah!' cried Peter, with a snap of his finger, 'don't talk of politeness in business. If I were to bother myself to be polite to everybody who happened to call upon me, I should have my hands full.'

'I think it would pay,' ventured the wife.

Peter pooh'd at the idea; and then told his wife that he wanted to read.

About a month after this Peter came home in unusual spirits. He had been out of work for some time, and had been rather moody and crusty. His wife noticed the change, and asked him what had happened.

'There's a prospect of work,' he replied. 'We are to have better times in town. Sumner Wilkins, of Byfield, has bought the whole of the water-power on our stream, and is going to erect a factory here. I think I'll get the job. They say that Wilkins would rather have some one here do it, and my friends will recommend me.'

Mrs. Cox was highly delighted, for she knew that such a job must pay well; and she hoped that her husband might not be disappointed.

A few days afterwards an order came in for some window blinds; and one afternoon, while he was busy at his bench, a man came, and watched him at his work for some few seconds without speaking. He was a middle-aged man, rather coarsely clad; and Peter supposed it must be some one who wanted work.

'How d'ye do?' said the stranger, as Peter laid aside the slat which he had just finished.

'How d'ye do?' returned Peter, in a sort of uncouth grunt.

'That looks like good lumber you're working there,' remarked the visitor.

'It's good enough,' was the response.

'What is such lumber worth here?'

'I don't know;' and as Peter thus answered, he took another slat, and began to plane it.

'I suppose you buy some lumber, sir,' said the stranger.

'I do when I want it,' returned Peter, without looking up from his work.

'Is there any in town to be sold?'

'They'll tell you at the mill. I don't saw lumber myself.'

'But you know the value of it here,' remarked the stranger, with a slight touch of feeling in his tone.

'Who told you so?' retorted Peter.

'I supposed, as you were in the habit of using considerable lumber of various kinds, that you would be a proper person to ask.'

'Well, sir,' said our grouty builder, in his uncouth, unkind and ungentlemanly way, 'it so happens that I have something else to attend to besides keeping the price of lumber for everybody who may happen to want a few boards.'

'Ah! yes; I didn't know you were so busy,' returned the visitor, in the coolest and most polite manner imaginable. 'Pardon me if I have interrupted you.' And with this he left the shop.

Peter Cox had done no more in this instance than he had done a great many times before; but yet he could not put it from his mind so easily. Somehow it clung to him, and even after an hour had passed, he found himself wishing that he had treated his visitor with a little more decency. But it was too late now.

Peter got his blinds all made, and then waited for news from Byfield, as it was expected that Sumner Wilkins would soon make arrangements to commence operations. He felt sure of the job, as his friends had seen Wilkins, and recommended him strongly. It would be as good as three dollars a day to him for several months.

One morning, as Peter came out on to the street, he heard it remarked that Wilkins had got all his hands engaged, and would break ground very soon. It could not be possible, thought our builder. Surely he would have had some notice of such a move. Half an hour after that, he was standing at the door of a grocery, when a man drove up in a carriage, and came into the store. He bowed to one or two who stood there, but gave Peter only a cold look. It was the man who had called at his shop two weeks before and inquired the price of pine lumber. He was dressed as plainly as ever, but he drove a splendid horse, and the carriage was a costly one.

'Who is that man?' Peter asked, after the stranger had gone.

'That,' returned a bystander, in evident surprise, 'don't you know him?'

'No. Who is it?'

'Why, that is Mr. Wilkins.'

'What Wilkins?'

'Sumner Wilkins, of Byfield.'

'The man who is going to build the factory?'

'Yes.'

Peter Cox left the store with a sinking heart; and by the time he reached his shop he was almost sick. What a fall it was. He went home to dinner, and ere long his wife had learned the whole story. She had already learned that the great job had been given to another, and now why it had been done.

'Why didn't he let me know who he was when he came into my shop,' said Peter, in a petulant mood.

'That isn't the question,' suggested the wife, speaking as considerately as possible. 'It would be better, Peter, if you would ask why didn't you treat him respectfully? It seems, from your own account, that he asked a very simple and proper question—such a question as any man ought to answer with pleasure. I tell you, my husband, POLITENESS PAYS. If you could only overcome your habit of treating strangers so uncouthly, you would be greatly the gainer thereby.'

For some days Peter Cox was sore and morose. He saw the work commenced upon the factory without his assistance; and he feared that he should have but little business for some time to come. He had at first been inclined to think very hard of Sumner Wilkins; but when he came to reflect more calmly, he thought differently. He could not wonder that the man had been repulsed by his rudeness.

It was Saturday afternoon, and Peter was in his shop, doing nothing but thinking, when some one entered. He looked up, and saw Mr. Wilkins.

'How d'ye do?' said the capitalist.

'How d'ye do?' returned the builder.

'You are not very busy, I take it,' added Wilkins.

A quick, rough answer was making its way to Peter's lips; but he did not speak it. He recollected himself in season. He had taken a solemn obligation upon himself that he would not allow any more such words to go out from his mouth upon his fellow men.

'No, sir,' he replied, as soon as the old spirit had been quelled; 'I am not very busy just now.'

'Perhaps you would like to work for me.'

'As you wish it.'

'Well,' said Wilkins, 'I am in want of help, and should like to employ you. I meant to have employed you before; and perhaps you can imagine why I did not. However,' he added, as he saw Peter's countenance fall, 'there's no need of referring to that, only for the lesson it teaches. I felt the cut of your rudeness very deeply; and, the more so, because I could not see wherein I had given any occasion for it.'

'I was rude,' returned Peter, frankly; 'and, as you have intimated, have found a lesson in the result; and I hope I may profit by it.'

'That's enough, sir. And so we'll let the past go.' Wilkins extended his hand as he spoke, and Peter grasped it warmly.

'And now,' the visitor continued, 'let's come to business. The man whom I had engaged to superintend the erection of my mill, has so much other business that he would like to be spared from this; so, if you will take it, I will let him go.'

Of course Peter took it; and when the mill was done, so well and faithfully had he performed his work, that he had more offers of valuable contracts than he could possibly attend to.

But Peter Cox did not forget the prime secret of his new success. He knew that he was eminently qualified as an architect and builder; but this was not all. He also knew that the last lesson he had learned was the most valuable one—that the last investment he had made was yielding him the greatest interest. And, moreover, the income from the Politeness which he had come to possess was not all gross and material. No, no,—one of its highest and purest fruits was that which came to his heart and which remained with him to bless him, wherever he went.

VARIETIES.

Is there an English word that contains all the vowels? *Unquestionably.* A teetotaller thinks that all "sensible" people would prefer them in their regular order—*Abstemiously.*

It is a poetical fancy that oxen are the most patient of animals. One of our best artists, who has by painting them many times had abundant chance of knowing, says they are the most impatient and nervous of animals. They cannot bear restraint when it is applied, ruminating evidently on green fields, and taking no interest in art.

"Hannah," said the landlady of a boarding-house to her new maid, "when there's any bad news, particularly private afflictions, always let the boarders know it before dinner. It may seem strange to you, Hannah, but such little things make a great difference in the eating in the course of the year.

The Russians are said to be building a fort at the mouth of the Stekin river, the upper portions of which (in British Columbia) are occupied by gold miners.

French women of fashion, having adopted tall walking canes, have now begun to wear, at the baths of Vichy and elsewhere, the three-cornered hats that were worn by men in the days of Louis XIV.

Bells were first brought into use by St. Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in the Campagna of Rome: hence a bell was called Campagna, or Nola.

It is customary in Denmark to surround each grave with doleful or cheerful shrubs, at the fancy of the survivors; thus alternate thickets of roses and of cypress, of lilacs and of juniper, give the air of a garden to every churchyard.

"In my youth," says Horace Walpole, "I had thoughts of writing a satire upon mankind; but now, in my old age, I think I should write an apology for them."

Colour blindness is said to be so very common, that one person out of every nineteen cannot accurately distinguish colours. A contemporary thereupon very properly suggests that locomotive engineers, and the pilots of vessels, should be examined with respect to their capacity for distinguishing coloured signals.

A little girl of four years was saying her prayers, when a roguish brother, three years older, came slyly behind and pulled her hair. She paused and said: "Please, Lord, I cannot lick a minute, while I lick Freddy." We have known older persons excuse themselves from praying, to "lick" somebody.

At a recent marriage in Bicester, England, the bride and bridegroom, the bridesmaids and the best man, the officiating minister, clerk and registrar, all rejoiced in the name of Smith.

The following unique statement occurred in a late issue of the Leavenworth Times: "Bailey Smith was baptised by immersion yesterday morning by Rev. Mr. Kennott. He will be executed on Friday, unless the Supreme Court grants the motion for a new trial."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 43. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Great Battle in Georgia—Defeat of the Northerners.

The fortune of war, which for some time past has been on the side of the North, now appears to be inclining in favour of the South. The late great successes won by Rosecrans and Burnside, in the capture of Chattanooga, Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, have been speedily followed by slight reverses to some of their advanced divisions as they pushed after the enemy into Georgia, until, almost before the public has had time to receive and digest the particulars of the victories, the telegraph sends intelligence of a serious check to, if not a disastrous defeat of, the too confident invaders. On the 19th instant, the Confederates attacked Gen. Rosecrans somewhere in the neighbourhood of Chattanooga, and from the tenor of the telegraphic despatches, it would appear that the late military position has undergone a complete change. The "rebel" abandonment of some of the strongest and most important positions in the Atlantic States of the Confederacy, was evidently not without a purpose. By reinforcements from Richmond—(in numbers sufficient to have given rise to a report of the evacuation of that place)—as well as from Gen. Johnston in the Southwest, Gen. Bragg is now stated to have been enabled to attack Rosecrans in "overwhelming" numbers. This is the old story whenever the Northerners experience a defeat, but is scarcely credible after their repeated assurances that the Confederacy as a military power is a mere empty shell, and that the rebel armies are utterly demoralized, and falling to pieces from the immense number of desertions daily taking place. The simpler explanation would be that the Northern General has been outgeneralled, and his troops have been thrown into a panic by the furious onsets of the Southerners.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The *Commercial* of this city gives the following account of the great battle near Chattanooga, on Saturday:

The battle opened at about 11 o'clock in the vicinity of widow Glean's, on the road leading from McLanore's Cave to Chattanooga. The fighting soon became general. The Confederates manœuvred their troops finely. Early in the action the Confederates made an impetuous charge on the famous Loomis battery, capturing five of the six guns. Captain Lell, commanding the battery, was taken out at two o'clock. The conflict was perfectly terrific, the roll of musketry being far more continuous and deafening than at Stone River. At 2 40 o'clock our centre division was pushed, broken, and retreated in disorder. Colonel Barnett planted a battery and soon checked the pursuing enemy, who in turn, were driven in disorder over the same ground. The division of General Davis was then driven back by the Confederates with heavy loss, and every gun of the 8th Indiana regiment captured, when Gen. Davis rallied his forces and pushed the enemy back and re-took the guns. Gen. Reynolds' loss was heavy, but he stubbornly held his position, driving the enemy, but never leaving his lines. Palmer, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole batteries, and two guns were lost. Vaneleve, although fighting gallantly, lost ground, and being overpowered, failed to regain his position. Our line was pressed severely and wavered. The Confederates exulting over their apparent success made the air resound with cheers, they advanced along the whole line, and when within fire the musketry rolled from right to left till 5 o'clock.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—All kinds of exciting rumours are prevalent here, some of them quite adverse to Gen. Rosecrans' army. Our army under Rosecrans has been badly beaten and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga by Bragg with heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard and Joe Johnston. * * The battle thus far has been a bloody one, and our losses are very heavy. Confederate prisoners say that some of their regiments are almost annihilated—both armies occupying the same ground as when the action began. We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the east. We took ten guns and lost seven.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The *National Republican* says the enemy attacked Rosecrans again on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day, according to the latest accounts received here up to two o'clock this p. m., which left Chattanooga at 8 o'clock last evening. Two and only two of Gen. Rosecrans' divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion, but from 8,000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied and got back to their places, while the remainder of the army had not given way or retreated, and at the latest moment was driving the advance of the Confederate army back. This we know is the latest news here. The number of killed and wounded, on both sides, will probably not fall short of 30,000.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21, 11:45 P.M.—Not a word from Rosecrans' army to-day. Reports here of Confederates in considerable numbers coming into Eastern Kentucky through Pound Gap are untrue. Numerous rumours, impossible to authenticate, now prevail; among them, that a large part of Grant's army is rapidly moving forward to the aid of Rosecrans, and that the engagement between Rosecrans and Bragg's army is still progressing, &c. Military authorities here do not believe that any very serious or disastrous results have occurred to Rosecrans' army. There is no disturbance to the telegraph between here and Chattanooga.

At Charleston, the siege languishes. There are rumours of disagreements between Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Gilmore. The latter, it is asserted, has tendered his resignation to the Government. The fire of the Federal guns against the forts is said to be much less accurate than at first, and many of the shot fall short, from which it is conjectured that the immense strain to which the ordnance has been subjected by the great weight of metal already thrown, and the rapidity of the firing, has nearly worn the guns out. Stories that we e current last week that the white flag was flying on Fort Moultrie, and that the half of James Island was in possession of the Union forces, have been proved by later arrivals to be utterly without foundation.

A New York paper says it is a mistake that the original flag of Fort Sumter recently fell into the hands of the Charlestonians. It is still in New York, and will not be trusted to the chance issue of an assault on the stronghold.

The alleged general feeling in North Carolina in favour of abandoning the Confederacy for a return to the old Union, is of a very doubtful character. The Raleigh Standard, the advocate and organ of the "submission" party, has been destroyed by some Georgia soldiers, and the citizens in retaliation "cleaned out" the office of the State Journal. Gov. Vance has issued a proclamation denouncing the riotous proceedings, and counselling obedience to the laws of the Confederate Congress—a very singular method of manifesting that devotion to the Union, of which, at the North, he is believed to be the chosen representative in the "Old North State."

No material change has taken place in the situation of affairs in Virginia. Meade and Lee watch one another, and respectively keep guard over Washington and Richmond.

There is said to be considerable feeling in New Orleans, among the French and Creole population, on the intervention question. It was known to the French Consul and others that the French had occupied Matamoras with 4,000 or 5,000 men within a few days. A collision was anticipated between the French and Federal gunboats at the mouth of the Rio Grande on some matter connected with cotton and Confederate supplies.

The President has issued a proclamation suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus* throughout the United States, in all cases connected with the military or naval service. The special object of this proceeding is doubtless to prevent any attempt to escape by appeals to the law from compulsory military service.

An attempt has been made by guerrillas to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi. They attacked the gunboat Champion, while convoying a transport loaded with troops for below. The troops passed on safely, while the gunboat stopped and fought the Confederates until they retired, losing some of their men—report says 57.

The Marine Brigade captured three Confederate paymasters at Bolivar, with two million two hundred thousand dollars to pay off the soldiers at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Arrival of the Hecla.

The steamship Hecla, from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived at New York on the 21st inst.

The Morning Post believes there is little doubt that the two suspected iron runs at Liverpool will be detained by Government under the Foreign Enlistment Act. It is nevertheless contended that they were built to the order of a French house under a contract for the late Pacha of Egypt, but the present Pasha repudiates the contract. The accusation is that they are intended for hostilities against a friendly power, and a court of law must decide upon their detention or release.

The news that the Confederate Government had resolved to call out negroes was received with distrust. Some regard it, if true, as a confession of weakness by the South. Others as a masterly stroke of policy. The Daily News says it will prove conclusively not only that the Confederate cause is hopeless, but that the leaders know it to be so. The Morning Post looks on it as a masterly stroke of policy, giving at once immense reinforcements, and exercising an advantageous moral influence in Europe.

Glass, Elliott & Co have contracted with the Atlantic Telegraph Company to manufacture and lay a cable next summer.

Assertions are again put forth that the Grand Duke Maximilian accepts the Mexican Crown. An official Vienna paper represents the matter as still undecided. The French pamphlet referred to by the last steamer is said to have been issued at the expense of Erlanger, the Confederate loan contractor, to bolster up that speculation.

French ministerial councils occurred almost daily.

The Polish question is unchanged. It was rumoured that the proffered reforms will prove unimportant and unsatisfactory.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—A fearful tragedy was committed near Vienna, about twenty-five miles south of this place, on Tuesday last. Mrs. Ward, wife of Capt. Ward, well known in that part of the country, fired two shots from a pistol, with the intention, as she repeatedly declared, of killing her husband. Both shots missed the intended victim, when she seized a rifle and again fired at him, still without effect. She then swallowed a quantity of poison, from the effects of which she died in a few hours. The unfortunate woman repeatedly told her husband she intended killing him, but he never suppos d she intended carrying out her threat. The "green-eyed monster," it seems, was the cause of all the trouble, as the woman was very jealous, and had lived unhappily with her husband for many years past. The principal actor in this unfortunate affair was 65 years old. Capt. Ward is about the same age. These are all the particulars we are able to learn.—*Ingersoll Chronicle*

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TIME WORKING ITS REVENGE.—In the course of his speech on the Budget, Mr. Holton stated that he had realized from the Sinking Fund $2,920,000. Mr. Galt asked how this sum had been derived. Mr. Holton answered for the sale of India bonds at the handsome premium of 9 per cent. Upon which announcement the report added, there were "loud Opposition cheers," and Mr. Holton thereupon stated that he "admitted that Mr. Galt's operation, which enabled the Government to make this advantageous arrangement, was entitled to all praise." It is yet a fact that, when Mr Galt made this arrangement he was attacked and ridiculed for it, by the men with whom Mr. Holton now sets, by his newspaper organs, and if we are not mistaken, also by himself. The writer of these lines has heard Mr. Brown attack it with vehemence and violent gesticulations, swinging his arms like a windmill, and really bellowing in a tone to break one's ears declaring it to be utterly ridiculous. Now we have the Rouge Minister proclaiming the solid pudding of very great success, and Mr. Galt has the very best revenge. The so called Liberals cannot make so great a saving by the policy of retrenchment which dismisses a few clerks and appoints others, together with too many Commissioners.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

The debate in the House upon Mr. Cockburn's motion condemnatory of the Government for the appointment of Mr. Sicotte to the Bench was brought to a close on Friday night of last week. The result was not in accordance with the anticipations of some of the Opposition, who had counted on a majority of two against the Ministry, while there was in fact just that number of votes in their favour. The Ministry have thus narrowly escaped defeat once more. There is, however, small comfort in this, either for them or the party that supports them, under the circumstances; for while some political opponents of the Government voted against the motion, out of personal friendship and respect for Mr. Sicotte, others, like Dr. Bown, who have hitherto given the Government a hearty support, voted for the motion, because they believe the appointment was made, not on account of the fitness of the new Judge for the position, but for the corrupt purpose of securing the removal of a political opponent from Parliament. And this only reflects an increasing conviction among others who have thought preceding administrations have been too extravagant, if not actually so corrupt as represented by those who were seeking office in their stead.

Trickery and intrigue having now had full swing, the only chance for the Administration to retain power lies in their ability to introduce and successfully carry through Parliament measures really essential to the welfare of the Province—especially with reference to its finances. Of that, however, there seems but little prospect in future, judging from their course in the past. Out of all the measures mentioned in the Governor-General's speech as requiring consideration at a session called together for that very purpose at an unusual season, only one—the Militia Bill—has been brought forward. And yet the Ministry, knowing that the Budget is their great difficulty, are anxious to have Parliament adjourned at once, if they can only get the supplies voted, leaving the more important question of by what means the money is to be raised to meet the increasing debt they are plunging the Province into, for future consideration. They admit that they cannot retrench enough to bring the expenditure within the revenue; and the plan hinted at as the only feasible one to make up for the deficiency, is a resort to direct taxation,—the money to be collected in some way by the municipalities. Those who have been credulous enough to believe all the charges brought against the "Corruptionists," will perhaps begin to perceive that their pretended friends have been deceiving them to effect their own purposes—especially when they learn on the authority of Mr. Galt that during the very time the alleged extravagant corruptionists had the control of the public finances, the public expenditure, which in 1858 was at the rate of $3 95 per head of the population, had in 1862 sunk to $3 62.

Instead of bringing about any such desirable result as that, the retrenchment Government finds itself getting deeper into debt, and as it has dismissed as many petty officeholders as possible, is at its wits' end how to manage in future. It remains to be seen whether the Ministry will have the good fortune to overcome the Opposition on the question of adjournment before perfecting the Budget, or whether on that all-important point they are doomed to defeat, after all their tricks, devices and struggles to keep in office.

POLITICAL INCONSISTENCY.

At no period in the political history of Canada has such a marked disregard for the pledges given to the people by a certain class of politicians evinced itself as at present. In any matter affecting the interests of a locality, if the member who represents the inhabitants of that locality does not carry out his pledges regarding the interests of that particular place he is not very apt to get their support again. If he should promise a post office or anything else that may be of advantage to the neighbourhood, and fails to carry out that promise, they unhesitatingly scout him when he again seeks their suffrages,—tell him he is a political humbug and trickster, that he received their support by making promises which he never intended to fulfill, and that they will not again entrust their interests into his hands, as there is no reliance to be placed on what he says, as he wishes for their support merely for his own personal aggrandizement.

If a representative who thus fails to carry out the pledges given to a comparatively small portion of the people, and by doing so, brings upon himself the indignation and contempt of the people whom he has deceived,—how much more should the people visit with retributive justice those men who are supporting and carrying out measures which but a few months ago they said were calculated to destroy Upper Canada, and plunge them in debt to the extent of $70,000 a year for ever.

Mr. Dorion left the Cabinet in 1862 on account of the Government making the prosecution of the Inter-Colonial Railroad a Cabinet measure; and at the same time Mr. Brown, in his organ, the *Globe*, noted the Ministry soundly, and stated truly that the prosecution of that work would entail upon Upper Canada a debt of $70,000 a year for ever. Now we see Mr. Dorion in a Ministry pledged to, and who have actually commenced the vigorous prosecution of that work; and we see Mr. Brown, the member for South Oxford, supporting them, and assisting to keep men in power, who are, at the same time that he is supporting them, plunging Upper Canada in a debt from which we will never be extricated.

Can Mr. Brown and Mr. Dorion explain how and why they speak one way and act another? Is it that they are mistaken in their calculations? or has Mr. Dorion sacrificed his principles to the sweets of office, and sold himself to Mammon—and is Mr. Brown to share in the spoils taken from the people of Upper Canada?

Mr. Brown forsooth says that he is opposed to the Intercolonial Railway, but that he supports this Government on account of its being a retrenching Government. Will Mr. Brown tell us if he considers the saddling of Upper Canada with a debt of $70,000 a year is calculated to relieve her from the burthen under which he says she is labouring?—[*Communicated.*

MURDEROUS ASSAULT NEAR BELLEVILLE.

THE WARDEN ATTACKED BY A GANG OF ROWDIES.

ANLTER MAN SHOCKINGLY INJURED.

On Monday night last, about eight o'clock, an attack was made upon A. F. Wood, Esq., the Warden of the County, as he was returning to Madoc from Belleville in his buggy. A short distance out of the town he passed two waggons filled with men, the occupants of which assailed him with the coarsest abuse as he approached. He paid no attention to them, but drove on, when they pursued him, shouting and throwing stones, one of which nearly struck him on the head. He then drew off the main road, expecting the noisy fellows would pass on; but they followed, and were about to assault him, when, fortunately for Mr. Wood, the attention of the scoundrels, who appeared to be "running a muck" at any one who came in their way, was diverted to another man, who just then drove by in a wagon. They at once started in pursuit of the latter, the Warden following and keeping an eye upon their movements. The rowdies soon overtook the driver of the wagon, stopped him and commenced a brutal and outrageous attack upon the poor fellow. Mr. Wood could distinctly hear him begging for mercy, and telling his assailants that his name was John Corbet. Before he could reach the spot, the Warden (it being moonlight) saw Corbet knocked down by a violent blow, which, from the sound, was evidently inflicted with a heavy stone. Corbet fell into the wagon box, when the horses started off, and the ruffians again gave chase, thus affording Mr. Wood an opportunity to continue on his way without further molestation. On arriving at Smithville, he found that the gang were about one of the inns. He immediately took steps to identify as many of the participators in the outrages upon himself and Corbet as possible. While engaged in doing so, the ringleader, named Griffin, assaulted Mr. Wood, who parried the blow, but had his coat torn in the struggle. A bystander, named Mulrane, warned Griffin not to strike the Warden, especially as he was

a Madoc mine. Griffin resented this interference, attempted to strike Mulrine, and was instantly knocked down. A fight ensued which soon terminated in Griffin being thoroughly and badly whipped. The Warden then proceeded homewards.

The next day information reached Madoc that Corbet was dead. This of course added to the excitement caused by the report of the attack on the Warden, and the word "murder" was in everybody's mouth. The report was, however, premature. The unfortunate man, on recovering his senses, found that his horses had carried him home, where he now lies with his jaw fractured, and otherwise so seriously injured, that his recovery is doubtful, if not hopeless.

None of the perpetrators of this cowardly outrage have yet been arrested. They have all taken alarm and fled, but it is to be hoped that no efforts will be spared to secure their capture if possible, and that the heaviest penalty the law can award may be inflicted upon them.

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER IN MADOC.

Our readers will remember that Thursday next is the date fixed upon—if the weather be favourable—for holding the Fancy Fair, Tea and Concert in aid of the new Church and Parsonage in the Village of Madoc. As a Fancy Fair or Bazaar is an entire novelty in these parts, we anticipate that there will be quite a large attendance on the occasion. Besides the substantial attractions of the Tea in the evening, an extra treat is in store for the young folks in the shape of a Christmas or Children's Tree, which will be lighted up with wax-lights and decorated with various small useful and pretty articles, which will be distributed amongst those who subscribe sixpence towards the tree. Several clergymen from a distance will be present, among them the Rev. Messrs. Macaulay, of Picton, Grier, of Belleville, Bleasdell, of Trenton, and Anderson, of the Mohawk Mission,—as well as the Rev. Messrs. Preston, Jones and Fleming. The evening will conclude with a well-selected concert, in which Messrs. Lester and Becket, of Belleville, Mr. Swales and company from Roslin, Mrs. Preston and Mr. Garrett of Stirling, besides some of the amateurs of Madoc and the neighbourhood, have kindly consented to take part.

The American War.—The battle between Bragg and Rosecrans was renewed on Tuesday. Reinforcements had been forwarded to the latter from Gen. Grant's army, and anxiety was felt at the North whether they arrived in time. Both sides profess to be equally confident that the victory will be theirs.

A part of the expedition secretly despatched against Texas has returned to New Orleans, having been defeated at Sabine Pass, with the loss of two gunboats.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Immediately Opposite the Post Office.

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RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, lately erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

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THE HARVEST OF 1863.

WE WISH to inform all persons indebted to us by Book Account, Note or Mortgage, that we want our pay. On some we have waited years, on many since 1862.

We will wait no longer than to give a reasonable time to realize from the incoming Harvest, which promises to be so good as to leave no excuse why people should not pay their Debts.

We do not wish to make Costs, BUT MUST HAVE OUR PAY, IN ORDER TO MEET OUR ENGAGEMENTS.

We mean simply what we say—WE MUST BE PAID—and will give no further notice.

WOOD & BREAKELL.

Madoc, 22nd July, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, being under the necessity of collecting all outstanding accounts, hereby gives notice that all person indebted to him will SAVE COSTS by paying up before the 1st of November.—Madoc, Aug. 29, 1863.

W. H. PRINGLE.

FOR SALE

THE LARGE FRAME HOUSE on the North-East corner of Lot No. 21 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, with Six Acres of Land attached, immediately adjoining Keller's Bridge, well adapted and situated either for a Country Store or Tavern or for the establishment of a Tannery, the river Moira forming the Southern boundary of the lot.

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AND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC, in the County of Hastings.

PURSUANT to Powers of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated 5th day of November, 1861, made between VANRENSSELAR KNAPP, (the Mortgagor) of the first part, AMELIA KNAPP, his wife, of the second part, and the ONTARIO BANK, (the Mortgagees), of the third part, there is now offered for sale by said Mortgagees,

1. LOT No. 5, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Gloucester, in the County of Carleton, containing 200 acres, more or less;

2. Also, 50 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Huntly, in the County of Carleton, which said 50 acres may be known as follows, i. e., commencing at the front angle of the said Lot, on that side from whence the lots in the said Concession are numbered, and measuring backwards, taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of said Lot in regard to its breadth, to make the said number of acres;

3. Also, the North half of Lot No. 24, and the whole of Lot No. 25 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, containing 300 acres, more or less.

In exercise of the said power of sale, these Lands will be sold at private contract, on reasonable terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to buy can ascertain terms, and make arrangements for purchase, by addressing the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said The Ontario Bank at Prescott.

LYON, O'CONNOR & CLARKE.

Prescott, 28th day of July, A.D., 1863.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

JAMES MAITLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recently purchased the premises known as the

Northern Hotel, Bannockburn,

and has made improvements which will enable him to offer the best accommodation at all times to his friends and the travelling public.

A Choice Assortment of Whiskey and other Liquors always on hand.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TUMELTY, } Churchwardens.
T. S. AGAR. }

Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

MADOC DAILY STAGE.

THE regular MAIL STAGE for MADOC leaves Belleville EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted), at 2½ o'clock, Returning, leaves Madoc every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock.

Good covered Spring Carriages are used, and the comfort and convenience of passengers carefully looked after.

FARE EACH WAY MODERATE.

JOHN CANNIFF, Proprietor.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

$1,000,000!!!

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST PLACES TO BUY GOODS AT IS FERRIS'. He has got everything—even some Fine New WALL PAPERS. Indeed, he has got everything from a Needle to an Anchor. If there is anything that he possibly has not got, he will get it for his customers, by ceasing their orders.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1862.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.

MR. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,

MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, September 26 1863.

ASHES	$3 50 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	70 cents.
OATS	25 to 30 cents.
WHEAT	70 to 75 cents.
RYE	40 to cents.
PEAS	40 to 45 cents.
HIDES	$3 50.
PORK	3½d to 4d ₱ lbl.
BUTTER	6½d ₱ lb.
HAY	$3 00 ₱ ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 2s 9½d to 3s. Red, 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Barley 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Oats, (new) 1s 6d. Peas, 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl, 22 s 6d. Flour, ₱ 100 lbs, 11s. 2d to 12s 6d. Potash, ₱ cwt, 28s 6d. Hay, ₱ ton, 45s to 50s. Potatoes, new ₱ bushel, 1s 3d to 3s 6d. Beef ₱ cwt., 20s to 22s. 6d. Pork, ₱ 100 lbs., 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Butter, ₱ lb, 7½d to 9d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 4½d to 5d. Clover seed, ₱ 60 lb, 13s 6d to Grass seed, ₱ 45 lb, 10s. 6d to 12s. 6d.

THE DEAD LEAVES.

Eddying, whirling, round and round,
Flying over the dusty ground,
Flying over in a rustling flight,
Chasing each other out of sight,
Up in the air with a sudden spring,
See how they mimic the swallow's wing!
Whirled in a column, dispersed like a train
Of startled birds they are off again!
Then swooping down aslant to the ground,
In a weird whirl dance they circle round!
This year's leaders are greening the trees,
Last year's leaves are away on the breeze;
This year's leader shrinks from the blast,
Last year's leaves on the winds ride fast;
This year's lost is a living thing,
Last year's leaves are the ghosts of Spring;
This year's hopes—Ah, how faint they start,
Last year's hopes lie dead in the heart;
But a sigh can stir them, they move with a breath,
And they dance, like the dead leaves, a Dance of Death.

THE LOST ONE.

A "Live-Oaker" employed on the St. John's river in East-Florida, left his cabin, situated on the bank of that stream, and, with his axe on his shoulder, proceeded towards the swamp in which he had several times before plied his trade of felling and squaring giant trees that afford the most valuable timber for naval architecture and other purposes.

At the season which is best for this kind of labour, heavy fogs not unfrequently cover the country, so as to render it difficult for one to see farther than thirty or forty yards in any direction. The woods, too, present so little variety, that every tree seems the mere counterpart of every other; and the grass, when it has not been burnt, is so tall that a man of ordinary stature cannot see over it, whence it is necessary for him to proceed with great caution, lest he should unwittingly deviate from the ill-defined trail which he follows. To increase the difficulty, several trails often meet, in which case, unless the explorer be perfectly acquainted with the neighbourhood, it would be well for him to lie down and wait till the fog disperse. Under such circumstances, the best woodsmen are not unfrequently bewildered for a while; and I well remember that such a circumstance happened to myself, at a time when I had imprudently ventured to pursue a wounded quadruped, which led me some distance from the track.

The Live-Oaker had been jogging onwards for several hours, and became aware that he must have travelled considerably more than the distance between his cabin and the hummock which he desired to reach. To his alarm, at the moment when the fog dispersed, he saw the sun at its meridian height, and could not recognise a single object around him.

Young, healthy, and active, he imagined that he had walked with more than ordinary speed, and had passed the place to which he was bound. He accordingly turned his back upon the sun, and pursued a different route, guided by a small trail. Time passed, and the sun headed his course; he saw it gradually descend in the west; but all around continued as if enveloped with mystery. The huge grey trees spread their giant boughs over him, the rank grass extended on all sides, not a living being crossed his path,—all was silent and still, and the scene was like a dull and dreary dream of the land of oblivion. He wandered like a forgotten ghost that had passed into the land of spirits, yet without meeting any of his kind with whom he could hold converse. The condition of a man lost in the woods is one of the most perplexing that could be imagined by a person who has not himself been in a like predicament. Every object that he sees, he at first thinks he recognises, and while his whole mind is bent on searching for more that may gradually lead to his extrication, he goes on committing greater errors the farther he proceeds. This was the case with the Live-Oaker. The sun was now setting with a fiery aspect, and by degrees it sank in its full circular form, as if giving warning of a sultry morrow. Myriads of insects, delighted at its departure, now filled the air on buzzing wings. Each piping frog arose from the muddy pool in which it had concealed itself; the squirrel retired to its hole, the crow to its roost, and far above, the harsh screaking voice of the heron announced that, full of anxiety, it was wending its way to the miry interior of some distant swamp. Now the woods began to resound to the shrill cries of the owl; and the breeze, as it swept among the columnar stems of the forest trees, came laden with heavy and chilling dews. Alas! no moon with her silvery light shone on the dreary scene, and the lost one, wearied and vexed, laid himself down on the damp ground. Prayer is always consolatory to man in every difficulty or danger, and the woodsman fervently prayed to his Maker, wished his family a happier night than it was his lot to experience, and with a feverish anxiety waited the return of day.

You may imagine the length of that cold, dull, moonless night. With the dawn of day came the usual fogs of those latitudes. The poor man started on his feet, and with a sorrowful heart, pursued a course which he thought might lead him to some familiar object, although, indeed, he scarcely knew what he was doing. No longer had he the trace of a track to guide him, and yet, as the sun rose, he calculated the many hours of daylight he had before him, and the farther he went continued to walk the faster. But vain were all his hopes: that day was spent in fruitless endeavours to regain the path that led to his home, and when night again approached, the terror that had been gradually spreading over a mind, together with the nervous debility induced by fatigue, anxiety and hunger, rendered him almost frantic. He told me that at this moment he beat his breast, tore his hair, and, had it not been for the piety with which his parents had in early life imbued his mind and which had become habitual, would have cursed his existence. Famished as he now was, he laid himself on the ground, and fed on the weeds and grass that grew around him. The night was spent in the greatest agony and terror. "I knew my situation," he said to me. "I was fully aware that unless Almighty God came to my assistance, I must perish in those uninhabited woods. I knew that I had walked more than fifty miles, although I had not met with a brook from which I could quench my thirst or even allay the burning heat of my parched lips and bloodshot eyes. I knew that if I should not meet with some stream I must die, for my axe was my only weapon, and although deer and bears now and then started within a few yards or even feet of me, not one of them could I kill; and although I was in the midst of abundance, not a mouthful did I expect to procure to satisfy the cravings of my empty stomach. Sir, may God preserve you from ever feeling as I did the whole of that day!"

For several days after, no one can imagine the condition in which he was, for when he related to me this painful adventure, he assured me that he had lost all recollection of what had happened. "God," he continued, "must have taken pity on me one day, for, as I ran wildly through those dreadful pine barrens, I met with a tortoise. I gazed upon it with amazement and delight, and although I knew that were I to follow it undisturbed, it would lead me to some water, my hunger and thirst would not allow me to refrain from satisfying both, by eating its flesh and drinking its blood. With one stroke of my axe the beast was cut in two, and in a few moments I despatched all but the shell. Oh, sir, how much I thanked God, whose kindness had put the tortoise in my way! I felt greatly revived. I sat down at the foot of a pine gazed on the heavens, thought of my poor wife and children, and again thanked my God for my life, for now I felt less distracted in mind, and more assured that before long I must recover my way, and get back to my home."

The lost one remained and passed the night at the foot of the same tree under which his repast had been made. Refreshed by a sound sleep, he started at dawn to resume his weary march. The sun rose bright, and he followed the direction of the shadow. Still the dreariness of the woods was the same and he was on the point of giving up in despair, when he observed a raccoon lying squatted on the grass. Raising his axe he drove it with such violence through the helpless animal, that it expired without a struggle. What he had done with the turtle, he now did with the raccoon, the greater part of which he actually devoured at one meal. With more comfortable feelings he then resumed his wanderings—his journey I cannot say,—for although in the possession of all his faculties, and in broad daylight, he was worse off than a lame man groping his way in the dark out of a dungeon, of which he knew not where the door stood. Days, one after another, passed—nay, weeks in succession. He fed now on cabbage-trees, then on frogs and snakes; all that fell on his way was welcome and savoury. Yet he became daily more emaciated, until at length he could scarcely crawl. Forty days had elapsed, by his own reckoning, when he at last reached the banks of the river. His clothes in tatters, his once bright axe dimmed with rust, his face begrimmed with beard, his hair matted, and his feeble frame little better than a skeleton covered with parchment, there he laid himself down to die. Amidst the perturbed dreams of his fevered fancy, he thought he heard the roars of oars far away on the silent river. He listened so eagerly, that the hum of a fly could not have escaped his ear. They were indeed the measured beats of oars; and now joy to the forlorn soul! the sound of human voices thrilled to his heart, and awoke the tumultuous pulses of returning hope. On his knees did the eye of God see that poor man by the broad still stream, that glittered in the sunbeams, and human eyes soon saw him too, for round the headland covered with tangled brushwood, boldly advances the little boat, propelled by its lusty rowers. The lost one raised his voice on high;—it was a loud shrill scream of joy and fear. The rowers pause, and look around. Another, but feebler scream, and they observe him. It comes—his heart flutters, his sight a dimmed, his brain reels, he gasps for breath. It comes,—it has run upon the beach, and the lost one is found!

This is no tale of fiction, but the relation of an actual occurrence, which might be embellished, no doubt, but is better in the plain garb of truth. The notes by which I recorded it were written in the cabin of the once Live-Oaker, about four years after the painful incident occurred. His amiable wife and loving children were present at the recital, and never shall I forget the tears that flowed from them as they listened to it, albeit it had long been more familiar to them than a tale thrice told. Sincerely do I wish, good reader, that neither you nor I may ever elicit such sympathy, by having undergone such sufferings, although no doubt such sympathy would be a rich recompense for them.

It only remains for me to say, that the distance between the cabin and the live-oak hummock to which the woodman was bound, scarcely exceeded eight miles, while the part of the river at which he was found, was thirty-eight miles from his house. Calculating his daily wanderings at ten miles, we may believe that they amounted in all to 400. He must therefore have rambled in a circuitous direction, which people generally do in such circumstances. Nothing but the great strength of his constitution, and the merciful aid of his Maker, could have supported him for so long a time.

VARIETIES.

How did Jonah feel when he was in the whale's belly? Very much down in the mouth, and inclined to blubber.

Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to the flowers; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, refreshes and improves; if immoderately, it withers, deteriorates, and destroys.

A Maine lawyer advertises for an umbrella, lost after thirty years of quiet possession. It is not often that a man is permitted to own one umbrella during one generation.

It appears that the miners at Pike's Peak are unable to get at the gold embedded there, because of a solid vein of silver which overlies it.

A country editor, praising a successful politician, called him one of the "cleverest fellows that ever lifted a hat to a lady, or a boot to a blackguard."

The neatest postage stamps in use are, it is said, those of the Province of Nova Scotia. They are of American manufacture. French and Grecian stamps are also very handsome.

The first shipment of produce from Cincinnati to New Orleans direct, since the blockade of the river in 1861, was made on the 5th inst.

Philadelphia is becoming thoroughly intersected by city railways. An excellent feature in their management is the system of exchange tickets, which greatly facilitates travel.

A gentleman popping his head through a tailor's shop window, exclaimed, "What o'clock is it by your lap-board?" Upon which the tailor lifted up his lap-board and struck him over the head, answering, "it has just *struck one*."

Two splendid private carriages have just been made in London for the King of Dahomey—one for himself and the other for his queen. They are consist, united to be drawn by 20 and 10 slaves respectively.

The N. Y. Herald reports the success of an extraordinary experiment at Perth-Amboy, whereby an inventor has attained the long-sought secret of guiding a balloon at will, in the upper air. The statement has made no sensation. Can it be that because reported in the Herald, it is necessarily disbelieved?

A contemporary says the phrase "by hook and crook" in common use, took its rise from the circumstances that Messrs. Hook and Crook, surveyors of London, were arbiters of bounds, after the fire of 1666, by which boundary marks were destroyed, and their just decisions rendered resort to law unnecessary.

A gentleman riding through Sydenham saw a board with "This Cottage for Sale" painted on it. As he was always ready for a pleasant joke, and seeing a woman in front of the house, he stopped and asked her, very politely, "I wish the cottage was to sail?" "Just now," she very coarsely answered, "as the gentry comes along, the gas rises."